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LOMEYKO BRIEFS JOURNALISTS ON MBFR PROPOSAL

LD141543 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1456 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (TASS) -- The principle of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe is not to do harm to the security of either side, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in reply to questions from journalists. He recalled that since the start of the talks in 1973, the Western countries have been raising artificial obstacles which hitherto did not permit any agreement to be achieved. The so-called "numbers discussion," which went on for many years and produced no results, was started by them at the talks. The West, without taking the trouble to adduce facts or explanations, tried to contest the official data presented by the socialist states on their troops and put forward their own inflated assessments. Incidentally, the exchange of official numerical data carried out in 1976 and 1980 showed an approximate equality in both sides' forces -- on 1 January 1980 in central Europe the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO had 979,000 and 991,000 men in their armed forces, respectively, including 796,700 and 792,500 in land forces.

The essence of the West's position, Vladimir Lomeyko said, is to get from the socialist countries a large reduction in their armed forces out of proportion with the reduction which the NATO countries are ready to make.

Striving to overcome the deadlock which has formed at the talks, the USSR and its allies have repeatedly come out with initiatives aimed at overcoming the "numbers" barrier. By way of example, Vladimir Lomeyko recalled the proposals of 17 February and 23 June 1983, which contained a practicable approach, new in principle. It was proposed that agreement be reached on reducing the armed forces of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty to equal collective levels of 900,000 men on either side, regardless of disagreements concerning the numbers of the sides' troops in the region subject to reductions.

Assessing the West's proposal made at the Vienna talks in April 1984, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department spokesman stated that not only did it not solve a single question that has blocking progress so far but, on the contrary, it deepens the differences between the sides and, in a number of aspects of the problem being discussed, it even sets the talks back. In merely altering the ways of calculating the number of soldiers, this proposal does not provide a way out of the "numerical impasse." It attempts to strengthen even more the Western "package" of control measures of 1979, which had earlier been unacceptable to the other side, and is a detour from the solution of such important questions such as curbing armaments, limiting the numbers of air force personnel and the scale of military exercises and so forth. The Western proposal, Vladimir Lomeyko emphasized, is clearly calculated to gain unilateral military advantages and cannot serve as a basis for working out an agreement.

Outside the framework of the briefing's theme, a KUNA (Kuwait) correspondent asked about the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. consultations in Vienna on the Near East. Vladimir Lomeyko replied that an accord has been achieved between the USSR and the United States on holding an exchange of views between experts on questions of a Near East settlement. It has been agreed that a meeting would take place in Vienna in mid-February. The subject of the forthcoming exchange of views should be the Near East problem alone. In this connection the principled position of the USSR on an all-embracing and just settlement in the region was again reaffirmed.

Response on Chernenko Health

LD142021 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman in his news conference this afternoon commented on the proposal submitted this morning in Vienna. Our correspondent Jozsef Havel reports from Moscow:

[Begin Havel recording] An American journalist, alluding to the fact that head of state Konstantin Chernenko was unable to meet Greek Prime Minister Papandreou because of his illness dwelt on the question: How can the United States discuss arms limitation with the Soviet Union when the condition of the Soviet head of state's health is not known. The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that the Soviet Union holds discussions as a country, as a sovereign state, and has never cancelled a single agreement. Unfortunately, this is not the case with the United States, which has stepped back from agreements in the past, has not ratified agreements, and has not upheld its own signature. [end recording]

DETAILS OF FORCES REDUCTION PROPOSAL REPORTED

LD141235 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna February 14 TASS -- At the Vienna negotiations today, the Soviet Union tabled draft "Basic Provisions of an Agreement on an Initial Reduction of Land Forces and Armaments in Central Europe by the Soviet Union and the United States and on Subsequent Non-Increase in the Levels of the Sides' Armed Forces and Armaments in the Area". This new constructive step has been taken on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia -- direct participants in the Vienna negotiations.

Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, made a speech at the plenary meeting. He emphasised that the Soviet Union, guided by invariable concern for averting the war threat and for improving the international situation and ending the arms race, together with the other Warsaw-Treaty member-states strives for businesslike and resultative conduct of negotiations, be it in Geneva, Stockholm or Vienna.

The socialist countries' proposal tabled today is called upon to give an impulse to the Vienna negotiations, to achieve the first concrete results at them and to set the beginning of a process of reducing the concentration of forces and armaments in central Europe. With this end in view it is suggested that attention be focused on effecting reductions of part of the troops of the USSR and the USA in interrelationship with a subsequent freeze of the level of the armed forces and armaments of all direct negotiators in the above-mentioned area, doing that in legal treaty form.

Within one year of the agreement's entering into force, the land forces of the USSR and the USA in central Europe would be cut down by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively, which would involve combat military units together with their organic armament and combat hardware, with up to ten per cent of such cutbacks to involve individual servicemen. It is further envisaged that after the Soviet and American troop cutbacks are completed, all states -- parties to the agreement would undertake on a collective and national basis not to raise the levels of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe for the period covered by the agreement. [punctuation as received]

Along with the use of national technical verification means available with the sides, such concrete measures to ensure the implementation of the agreement are suggested as an exchange of lists of units subject to reduction and withdrawal, notifications about the start and completion of practical cutback activities, and the setting up of three-four observation points by each side for the troop withdrawal period, the observation points through which the troops' withdrawal would be effected.

The draft agreement proceeds from the assumption that negotiations on further, larger cutbacks of the armed forces and armaments would be continued with a view to achieving equal collective levels of the sides' armed forces in central Europe -- with 900,000 men on each side, including 700,000 men in each side's land forces.

The prospective agreement would enter into force from the day it is signed and would remain in effect for three years. The draft agreement is based on the approach and the cutback scheme which were laid down in the socialist states' initiatives dated February and June 1983. Fully retaining their topicality, they ensure the shortest way to reaching a mutually acceptable accord.

The new initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is constructive and practical. It takes into consideration a number of elements of the stand of the Western negotiators and makes it possible within a short period to achieve the first tangible result at the Vienna negotiations. This would undoubtedly contribute to creating the necessary trust, a favourable climate and ground for further joint efforts to strengthen peace and stability in Europe without detriment to the security of the sides.

KUNA CITES ISRAELYAN ON SDI, GENEVA TALKS

LD141602 Kuwait KUNA in English 1524 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva, Feb 14 (KUNA) -- If the United States goes ahead with research into its so-called "star wars" programme, it will wreck the arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union opening here next month, a senior Soviet official said Thursday.

The Soviet ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Viktor Israelyan, gave a clear warning to the U.S. that by pursuing the space defence programme the Reagan administration "would certainly torpedo the negotiations."

The Soviet-American arms talks opening here March are supposed to consider the three interrelated issues of reducing the medium and long-range nuclear arsenals of the superpowers and preventing an arms race in outer space.

The statement by Israelyan raised the possibility of a walkout by the Russians from arms talks in Geneva with the U.S., as happened at the end of 1983. The Soviet ambassador, considered an expert on disarmament questions, told newsmen at the United Nations here that he had no hesitation at all in saying the negotiations would be torpedoed by the American research. "If the star wars research continued, the negotiations would be blown up," he said.

Israelyan made clear the Soviet Union could not accept to discuss existing nuclear weapon systems while the U.S. pressed ahead with research on "star wars."

The Soviet warning comes after President Reagan said in an interview that research on the strategic defense initiative would be continued by the U.S. even if Washington and Moscow agree in Geneva to limit their nuclear weapons.

Israelyan said the American stand raised "more than suspicion." He questioned why the U.S., if it agreed with the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons, should spend billions and billions of dollars on creating a new system in space.

He also said there was no assurance that the SDI project (strategic defence initiative) would not be implemented, after so many billions of dollars had been spent on it.

CHERNYSHEV ON U.S., SOVIET SPACE ARMS STANDS

LD151200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1101 GMT 15 Feb 85

["First Nuclear Strike 'Initiative'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb (TASS) Military affairs observer Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

On the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the U.S. Administration and President R. Reagan personally are, by their statements and practical actions, giving more and more grounds to suppose that they do not intend to approach such a vitally important issue as preventing the militarization of space in all seriousness and responsibility. Essentially, even before the start of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva, the American side is trying to exclude from the framework of the forthcoming talks one of their main subjects, on which an accord had been achieved earlier between the USSR and United States: The question of curbing the arms race in space. Meanwhile, the United States is pushing forward a program of work in the field of a large-scale system of antimissile defense with space-based elements. Is this not shown, for example, by the fact that the administration has asked, for fiscal 1986, for three times more funds for the "star wars" program than in the current fiscal year. Trying to pacify the anxious public, Washington is using the expression "strategic defense initiative" to disguise the true meaning and purpose of this program.

However, this propaganda screen is "too transparent" even for nonspecialists. To use the words of the immortal Shakespeare, the "chill wind of death began to blow" back in March 1983, when President R. Reagan made his notorious announcement about U.S. military policy and a "new defense concept." The "reliable antimissile shield," as Washington sees it, is intended to enable the United States to make a first nuclear strike from behind it and to ward off a retaliatory blow. So, this is not a question of defense against nuclear weapons but of a new weapon for nuclear aggression. The United States would like to bring about the militarization of space and to deploy there weapons designed for use against targets in space, and also from space against earth. In its true essence this concept is an offensive and aggressive one, which aims to disarm the other side and upset the strategic balance of power.

It would be useful to remind the official representatives of Washington yet again that at the beginning of the 1970's it was not the Soviet Union alone but also the United States which came to the clear conclusion that at a time of parity in strategic offensive forces the acquisition by one side of an additional defensive potential would be tantamount to the acquisition by it of the potential for a first strike and would be an element in a course designed to achieve military superiority. Has this basic, objective link between offensive and defensive systems been upset by the development of new technology? Of course not.

Indeed, the statements and practical actions of the U.S. Administration itself are proof of this. For example, U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger openly acknowledged the serious danger posed by the development of a large-scale ABM system...in the USSR.

If, he declared, the Russians develop a comprehensive ABM system first, "it will be very, very dangerous for the world.... This will be very like having a world in which the Russians possess nuclear weapons, but the United States did not." This means that official Washington would like to achieve a situation in the world that is reassuring for the United States but "very, very dangerous" for all others.

Moreover, while conducting research in the sphere of a "space shield" which is called upon to neutralize Soviet missiles, the United States is also intensively sharpening its "missile sword." Quite recently THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on a secret program being implemented by the U.S. Air Force to increase "the invulnerability of ICBM's," which are intended for making a first strike, and to make them capable of "overcoming any means of defense which the USSR might develop."

Although calculations on achieving military superiority and being able to commit aggression with impunity are groundless, the actual preparations for "star wars" are extremely dangerous for universal peace and that is why the USSR resolutely and consistently comes out in favor of erecting a reliable barrier to block the militarization of outer space and expresses its readiness to adopt the most radical decisions at the forthcoming talks.

SDI 'CONFLICTS' WITH ARMS TREATY COMMITMENTS

LD141959 Moscow World Service in English 1650 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Speaking in Western Europe the American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger argued that the space based system the United States is creating will not torpedo the 1972 treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov writes this:

Anyone who takes the trouble to compare the wording of the treaty with President Reagan's star wars program will see that the administration has set out to do just that -- torpedo this highly important agreement. The Soviet Union and the United States signed the treaty limiting ABM systems on 26 May 1972, and that same year both countries ratified it. The treaty has no deadline; under this treaty and the protocol signed on 4 July 1974, and also ratified by both sides, the Soviet Union and the United States can each have only one ABM system deployment area, and this can have a radius of only 150 km. This is stated very clearly in both treaty and protocol.

The treaty, likewise, makes it obligatory for the United States and the Soviet Union not to develop a comprehensive large-scale ABM system. Clause 2 of Article 1 states: Each party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems for defense of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such defense.

The star wars program, officially termed a strategic defense initiative, conflicts with these treaty undertakings. It is a large-scale ABM system, and more than that, with space-based components, which also violates the treaty. Clause 1 of Article 5 of the treaty says: Each party undertakes not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based. So the star wars program calls for an ABM system that is banned under the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems. Yet research for this program is taking on ever large proportions. Close to $14 billion will be spent on it in the next fiscal year -- this is nearly three times as much as in the current year. What is more, the research is not strictly theoretical.

Mobile radars for the ABM system are being established, the strategic missile Minuteman is undergoing tests to give it the capability of an antimissile missile, and multiple independently targetted re-entry vehicles are being created for the antimissile missiles.

All this is a clear violation of the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems. Furthermore, under Article 9 of the treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union undertake not to transfer to other states and not to deploy outside their national territories ABM systems or their components. Yet the Reagan administration plans to draw the NATO countries of Western Europe into its star wars program. Defense Secretary Weinberger said as much during his recent visit to Western Europe.

The 1972 treaty has good reason to be seen as basic to slowing down the nuclear arms race and making progress in arms control. Nonetheless, Washington is working to sweep it aside even as new talks are about to begin with the Soviet Union for the agreed purpose of preventing the arms race in space and stopping the arms race on earth.

U.S. AIR FORCE CHIEFS AFFIRM SDI SUPPORT

PM131429 Moscow KRSANAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Rushing into Space: The Reagan Administration Is Stepping Up Its Militarist Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Feb -- The Reagan administration is stepping up its dangerous plans to militarize space. This was confirmed in speeches to the Senate Armed Services Committee by U.S. Air Force Secretary Verne Orr and General Charles Gabriel, Air Force chief of staff.

The Air Force leaders, whose jurisdiction includes a considerable proportion of the space militarization plans, stated that they "fully support" President Reagan's recent decision to set up the so-called U.S. Unified Space Command. This body is to coordinate moves by various branches of the Armed Forces in the militarization of space. "A most important technical program" was how Orr and Gabriel described the not unknown "strategic defense initiative," which aims to create a wide-ranging ABM system with space-based elements. The research now under way, they announced, is looking into the possibility of destroying not only the enemy's ICBM's but also his cruise missiles and bombers and is involved in developing the very latest types of weapons, including beam and laser weapons. In fiscal 1986 the administration intends to spend $3.7 billion on research within the framework of this "initiative." The speakers announced that "full-scale work" to create the new ABM system is planned for the early nineties with deployment planned later.

According to the Pentagon's representatives, the "program for the development and testing of antisatellite weapons," for which appropriations in fiscal 1986 will increase by 30 percent, will also be carried out at an accelerated pace. It is planned to set up a special antisatellite system control center within the NORAD complex.

The intensive program for extending the arms race to space will be bolstered by the continuing buildup of the U.S. earth-based strategic potential. As Orr and Gabriel announced, 6 of the planned 12 test launches of the MX first-strike ICBM, equipped with 10 nuclear warheads, have already been carried out. The first missiles of this type are to come off the production line in May 1986. It is planned to bring 10 missiles into combat readiness in December of that year, and by 1989 all 100 MX missiles, planned for deployment in Wyoming and Nebraska, should be operational. At the same time, active work is going on to create a new Midgetman mobile strategic missile.

Orr and Gabriel tried to justify the program for extending the arms race to space and further fueling it on earth by citing a nonexistent "Soviet threat" and even went so far as to say that these criminal plans are the "key" to future nuclear arms reductions and are therefore extremely important in view of the approaching Soviet-U.S. talks. This is quite simply a deliberate lie designed to deceive both Congress and the U.S. public at large. In a collective letter to U.S. legislators distributed here, a coalition of 85 U.S. public organizations has firmly opposed the Reagan administration's militarist course and, specifically, the implementation of the MX program.

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN ON NUCLEAR COUNTERSTRIKE

LD151051 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- It most clearly follows from an analysis of the history of the development of arms after the Second World War that the USA should harbour no illusions as regards the possibility of averting a retaliatory strike in the event of an attack against the USSR, stressed Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

In his article in the collection "Scientists Against War" published here Academician Aleksandrov cites numerous examples indicating that the Soviet Union's military measures over the past forty years have always been in answer to the attempts of the United States at creating an additional threat to the Soviet Union. In the final analysis, after each round of the weapons race, security in the world, including for the United States itself, far from growing, on the contrary reduced, in view of the emergence of ever new dangerous types of weapons. The new round of the weapons race, which is being forced by the United States on the Soviet Union, can be no exception.

"Nobody should ever doubt that the Soviet Union would not let the attacking side escape a retaliatory strike; retribution would be inevitable. One can only imagine what damage would the United States sustain in such an event," Aleksandrov writes.

In this connection the academician cites such an example, which is known to experts in the field of nuclear energetics. In the event of a military strike against nuclear power stations, a lifeless space within a radius of hundreds of kilometres would be created. Most heavily hit in such a case would be countries with a large density of nuclear power stations and those of a comparatively small territory.

There are so far not very many nuclear power stations in the USSR, their output being almost five times less than in the USA. Hence in the event of an exchange of nuclear strikes the USA and its West European allies would run a by far greater risk than the Soviet Union.

CEMA'S SYCHEV INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION

AU131129 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Buglarian 8 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary, received Gencho Buchvarov and Vasil Asparukhov, OTECHESTVEN FRONT Moscow correspondents, and granted them the following interview:

[Buchvarov, Asparukhov] Comrade Sychev, at the beginning of the year people are usually thinking of the future. However, let us go back into the past. How do you evaluate the tasks facing the fraternal organization, and the importance of the 1984 Moscow summit conference?

[Sychev] The year 1984 was a special one in the life of CEMA. In 1984 we held the economic conference of CEMA member-countries at a summit level. This conference was of historical importance, not only in the life of the socialist countries, but also for the history of the entire communist and workers movement.

The topical problems of economic development in individual CEMA member-countries were discussed at the conference and the problems of their mutual cooperation were elucidated. A trememdous step forward was accomplished in coordinating the economic policy of the fraternal countries. The strategy of economic development of the socialist community and the prospects of the international, socialist division of labor were discussed at the conference, and the development of intensive production sharing and the perfection of the economic mechanism of mutual cooperation were also dealt with. Tasks for the acceleration transition of the fraternal countries' economies along the path of intensive development and for guaranteeing the further growth of social production, as well as for improving the quality, technical standards, and dependability of products, and for further developing the export potential and ensuring a more efficient distribution of productive forces, were set forth. The acceleration of the process of equalizing the economic levels of socialist countries was also mapped out as an important task.

Following the economic summit meeting, intensive work started in all CEMA organs in connection with implementing the decisions of the conference. Important decisions were adopted along these lines at the 39th CEMA session held in the capital of Cuba.

The coordination of the national-economic plans of CEMA member-countries for the forthcoming 5-year plan period is taking place now. This work is being accomplished in conformity with the decisions of the summit conference. This will be one of the most important charateristc features of the forthcoming 5-year plan periods.

The CEMA member-countries began coordinating their economic and scientific-technical policy in the sectors in which they cooperate through consultations within various CEMA organs. Thus, within the Committee of Cooperation in Planning Activities, conslutations are taking place on problems of the CEMA member-countries' socioeconomic development and on the basic trends of economic and scientific-technical cooperation during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

In conformity with the decisions adopted at the summit conference, the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation is working out an exceptionally important document -- namely, a comprehensive program on the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries for the forthcoming 15-20 years. At the 39th CEMA session long-term, complex measures were mapped out for covering the needs of the CEMA member-countries in th energy, fuel, and raw materials sectors for the period up to 1990 and further. The establishment of a concept for long-term electric power development in the fraternal community member-countries was completed within the framework of the united energy systems up to the year 2000.

A program on the construction of a nuclear power station and nuclear thermoelectric stations for the period up to 2000 is being worked out.

In implementing the decisions of the conference a number of measures are being worked out for the perfection of multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework, and, in particular, as regards the perfection of the secretariat's activities. The entire work of the international collective of the CEMA Secretariat is subjected to the requirements to most promptly implement the decisions of the historic summit conference into practical deeds.

[Buchvarov, Asparukhov] In your opinion, what is Bulgaria's role in the CEMA activities? What is the new element by which we have contributed to the common economic development and to mutual relations, which are unprecedented in comparison with the worldwide economy?

[Sychev] Fraternal Bulgaria is actively participating in socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. This is expressed in Bulgaria's participation in the elaboration of basic trends in our cooperation development, as well as in the implementation of joint measures. The Bulgarian people's selfless efforts under the leadership of the BCP, thanks to which Bulgaria is developing its national economic complex at stable rates, including a series of branches, which are of decisive importance for scientific-technical progress today, are a guarantee for your country's fruitful participation in socialist economic integration.

One must note that according to the rate its development during the 40 years since its foundation the People's Republic of Bulgaria is in one of the first places not only in Europe but also in the world. During the period 1950-1983 Buglaria increased its national revenue 9.4 times, and its industrial production 27 times. During this period your country turned from an underdeveloped agrarian country into an industrial state with a quickly developing modern industry, highly efficient agriculture, significant scientific-technological potential, a modern system of education and health protection, and remarkable culture -- national in its form and socialist in its content.

Your country's supplies have a great significance for the other CEMA members. Thus, in 1983 Bulgaria's trade exchange with the countries of the fraternal community surpassed 14 billion rubles. Bulgaria's trade exchange with the countries of the socialist community reached 77 percent of its foreign trade exchange. In 1983 90 percent of Bulgaria's exporting and machine-building production went to CEMA member-countries. We are witnessing a very positive tendency -- the products of the electronic and electrotechnological industry, communication equipment, lifting-transportation equipment, and digitally programmed lathes have an ever growing role in your export. I shall cite two examples in order to show the important role of Bulgaria in the foreign trade relations of the socialist-countries. The CEMA member-countries are importing 98 percent of their electric powered and motor-driven vehicles and 100 percent of their electric hoists from Bulgaria. One should not forget that this great success has been achieved by a country that in 1950 did not have a machine-building industry at all.

Bulgarian food supplies have an ever growing significance for the CEMA member-countries. Some 86 percent of Bulgaria's food industry production is exported to the other socialist countries. Bulgaria enjoys the reputation of being a traditional exporter of fresh and processed vegetables, wines, tobacco products, and many other goods. During 1983 Bulgaria exported 60,000 tons of tomatoes, more than 200,000 tons of canned vegetables, almost 40,000 tons of grapes, and so forth, to the countries of the fraternal community.

I would like to note your country's participation in production sharing and specialization.

At present Bulgaria is involved in 262 multilateral and bilateral trade agreements with the socialist countries. Almost one-third of Bulgaria's trade exchange consists of cooperated and specialized supplies. Thus, more than half of your export of electronic calculating equipment occurs according to contracts on production sharing and specialization. Bulgaria specializes in the production of memory units, magnetic tapes and disks, means of teleprocessing of data, and central processors.

In your export of specialized machine building more than 35 percent consists of lifting-transportation equipment, 6 percent of tractors and agrarian machines, and 10 percent, other means of transportation. Bulgaria specializes in the production and supply to other CEMA countries of many chemical and pharmaceutical articles, means of plant protection, polymers, and so forth.

At their economic summit the CEMA countries expressed their striving to guarantee with collective efforts their need of fuel-energy and raw material supplies. The decision to jointly construct raw material and energy projects on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist countries has a special significance in this context. Your country is actively participating in the construction of many objects in the USSR, including the plan on multilateral integrational enterprises for the current five-year plan period. Its participation is expressed in the supply of machines, equipment, construction materials, and consumer goods. Bulgarian workers and specialists are working on the integrational construction sites. After the commissioning of these projects Bulgaria will start annually receiving significant quantities of cellulose, asbestos, iron, natural gas, and other raw materials.

Together with the other CEMA members Bulgaria is rendering significant economic and technological assistance to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia, so that objective preconditions are created to include these countries in the international socialist division of labor and gradually equalize their socioeconomic development with that of the other fraternal countries.

Bulgaria is cooperating with these countries in the prospecting of their natural resources, in the development of their national industries, science, and technology, and increasing their opportunities in the sector of the international and socialist division of labor.

Bulgaria plays an important role in the scientific-technological cooperation of CEMA member-countries. One of the main tasks facing the socialist countries today is the comprehensive mechanization and automation of their production. This is why an important role in our cooperation is played by the introduction of technologies likely to guarantee the production of goods able to compete in terms of contemporary worldwide standards. Bulgaria is participating in the elaboration of 800 projects included in the scientific-technological cooperation plan of the CEMA organs and mapped out for the current 5-year plan period. Bulgaria has greatly contributed to this task. Bulgarian scientists, together with representatives of scientific circles in other CEMA member-countries, are participating in the elaboration of a comprehensive program for the scientific-technological cooperation of CEMA member-countries for a 15-to 20-year period.

In closing my statements on this subject, I would like to point out that Bulgaria is contributing to the further development of cooperation among socialist countries in the field of joint planning activities, in the perfection of the commodity-monetary and financial relations among CEMA member-countries. Bulgaria actively supports and actually promotes the trend of further developing and intensifying direct links among economic trusts, enterprises, and organizations of CEMA member-countries.

[Buchvarov, Asparukhov] The world economy is coping with some problems of exceptional complexity.

These are, above all, raw materials and energy problems as well as the social problems caused by the aforementioned difficulties, and the problems of introducing the most recent achievements in the scientific-technological revolution into the everyday life of mankind. Can you mention certain facts and trends in the development of these problems as regards our community?

[Sychev] I would like to point out that the economic summit meeting established the tasks of intensifying the economies of CEMA member-countries as the chief task of our multilateral cooperation at the present stage of development. It was stressed in addition to this that the chief prerequisite for the transition of an economy to an intensive path of development is the acceleration of scientific-technological progress. This is precisely why it was decided to concentrate on cooperation, above all, upon those technical sectors of decisive importance for scientific-technological progress today, such as electronics, automation equipment, production systems, nuclear energy, the production of certain new materials and technological production methods for the development of these new materials, as well as biotechnologies.

As regards the supply of CEMA member-countries with fuel and energy resources, I must say that the Soviet Union has ensured for many years and continues to ensure stable supplies of fuel, energy, and raw materials to the CEMA member-countries. Within the 1976-80 period alone, the USSR exported 430 million tons of oil and oil products, 94 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and 64 billion kilowatt hours of electric power. If the CEMA member-countries had been forced to purchase this fuel and raw materials at world market prices during the aforementioned period, they would have paid an additional amount of R5 billion, as was demonstrated by evaluations made at the end of the last 5-year plan period.

The Soviet Union will continue to deliver fuel and energy within the forthcoming 5-year plan period. In addition, we are planning to increase our natural gas and electric power exports to CEMA member-countries. The proposal of the USSR to jointly build a new export gas pipeline from Western Siberia with annual deliveries envisaged to amount to 20-22 million cubic meters of gas, will play an important role on a long-term basis. Along with the solution of the problem of increasing the production and efficient utilization of energy-fuel resources with the CEMA member-countries' own reserves, these deliveries will create the necessary basis for an accelerated development of these countries' economies.

The dynamic development of nuclear energy in the socialist coummunity member-countries continues. Nuclear power stations, built with the assistance of the USSR, are operating in the CEMA member-countries today, and their total power amounts to approximately 28 million kilowatt hours, which saves about 60 million tons of coal equivalent. The further development of nuclear energy is analyzed in the aforementioned program on the construction of nuclear power stations for the period up to 2000.

Cooperation has also been mapped out in other projects pertaining to the fuel and energy sector -- such as the use of pressurized gas as a motor fuel, the production of methanol from gas, and so forth.

The documents of the summit conference stress the great significance of the transition of the CEMA member-countries' economies to energy- and raw material-saving lines of development. This is why cooperation in the development and introduction of equipment and technological processes, guaranteeing qualitative changes aimed at reducing the share of unutilized resources, has been mapped.

[Buchvarov, Asparukhov] As it appears from recent events, on New Year's Eve Santa Claus included in his large bag of presents the problems of security, peace, and disarmament in all their varieties. CEMA plays a role of tremendous importance in consolidating relations and mutual confidence among states and in the normal development of the world economy. What does CEMA propose in the field of cooperation among states belonging to the two different social systems?

[Sychev] It was stressed at the summit economic conference of the CEMA member-countries that without mutually advantageous and equal cooperation of all countries in the sphere of international economic relations, we cannot establish a solid material basis for the consolidation and intensification of detente.

Loyal to the principle of peaceful coexistence, the leaders of communist and workers parties and the heads of state and government of CEMA member-countries addressed all peoples, all state and government leaders with an appeal to adopt active measures for the development of international economic cooperation.

Naturally, the political atmosphere in which economic relations are developing is exceptionally important and can either stimulate or arrest the development of such relations. Conversely, the opposite effect is also significant, namely the influence of trade and economic relations upon political relations.

The CEMA member-countries at their summit conference once more declared themselves in favor of more actively using the potential opportunities for the development of business-like cooperation with the capitalist states, as well as with companies and firms in those countries, above all, on the basis of long-term programs and agreements, by applying mutually advantageous forms of cooperation, such as cooperation in technical and in the construction of building projects, in production sharing, in joint elaboration of scientific-technological problems, and others.

The expansion of economic and scientific-technological relations among European states in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and in the spirit of the agreements reached at the Madrid meeting are of great importance in this sector. Mutually advantageous cooperation is likely to contribute to the expansion of trade relations, to the energy and raw materials supply, to the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, to the development of international transport, as well as to environmental protection, and to the reduction of the unemployment rate in capitalist countries.

The CEMA member-countries declare themselves in favor of establishing mutual advantageous relations between CEMA and economic organizations in developed capitalist countries. In this connection they confirmed their readiness to conclude a pertinent agreement between CEMA and the EEC. In this manner they are expressing their wish to contribute to the further development of trade and economic relations existing between the member-countries of these two organizations.

[Buchashov, Asparukhov] Even the greatest optimists are hesitating when we talk about environmental protection, recalling mankind's guilt that will have to be expiated by future generations. Could you explain our stand as a community on this problem and our achievements in the struggle to prevent contradictions between the material development of mankind and the laws of nature?

[Sychev] Environmental protection represents a vast and permanently expanding system of political, socioeconomic, legal, scientific-technological, educational, and other measures affecting all aspects of life, which are called upon to preserve nature on our earth from unfavorable man-made [antropogenni] changes. Nature is increasingly becoming a social guarantee for ensuring the ecological well-being of mankind today and in the future.

The socialist countries are guided by the Marxist-Leninist concept of the mutual relations and influences between nature and society, the efficient use, preservation, and reproduction of natural resources, and a careful approach to nature. This principle is laid down at the basis of the development of our productive forces and at the basis of improving the people's well-being and prosperity, which have become irrevocable elements of our economic and cultural activities.

The approach of the bourgeois countries, however, is quite the opposite. In the capitalist world, power -- economic as well as political power -- is in the hands of the monopolies. In their activities the speedy destruction of beneficial ecological conditions is an inevitable result of scientific-technological progress. Environmental protection is incompatible with the very nature of capitalism which, according to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, is incapable of ensuring a scientifically correct exploitation of the earth's natural resources and of manpower. (Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol 43, p 173).

The very nature of socialism excludes antagonism between the goals of production and the preservation of a high-quality human environment. The CPSU program and many other leading party documents deal with environmental protection as an essential part of the program on building communism.

All CEMA member-countries have adopted a similar, active stand regarding environmental protection.

CEMA MACHINE-BUILDING COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD130449 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Summary] The first meeting of the CEMA Committee for Machine Building has been held in Moscow. Its task is to ensure integrated and all-embracing review of decisions, on a multilateral basis, of major questions of cooperation in this sphere. Previously, the CEMA had three such committees: on planning, scientific-technical cooperation, and cooperation in material-technical supply. The creation of the new committee reflects the importance of machine building in CEMA countries.

ZAGLADIN, FROLOV DISCUSS GLOBAL PROBLEMS

PM141520 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Feb 85 p 14

["Dialogue" between Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Zagladin and I. Frolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Mankind on the Threshold of the 3d Millennium: Utopias and Reality" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: We turn again to you to continue the dialogue on the future from the viewpoint of global problems which was begun more than 3 years ago (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 42, 1981). It prompted many reactions and new questions which we would like to discuss today. But first and foremost, what new elements, in your view, have appeared in the years since then in the posing and the resolution of the entire complex of global problems facing the present and future of mankind?

V. Zagladin: It is very difficult, if possible at all, to give a short answer to that question. Three years would seem to be a short time, but these years have been literally saturated with major events of historic scope and nature. Important changes in the dynamics of both individual global problems and the entire complex of global problems have naturally taken place.

I. Frolov: Also, a number of new negative trends have emerged. Their growth in the long term, through the year 2000 and beyond, is being traced. This has naturally led to growing public interest in global problems. True, in our view this interest as yet considerably outstrips the rate of the COMPREHENSIVE study, still less resolution, of these problems by means of science and social practice.

V. Zagladin: Yes, at the moment the dynamics of the accumulation of unresolved problems of a global nature is reaching a literally staggering pace, while the process of researching into them is noticeably lagging behind. Globally speaking, the process of their resolution is even further behind. There is clearly a gap that needs to be eliminated. I do not want to be pessimistic -- that is contrary both to my convictions as a Marxist and my nature -- but I must say, nonetheless, that if this gap is not eliminated, mankind may encounter very great difficulties....

Returning to the past 3 years, the main thing that should be noted is the sharply accelerated accumulation of weapons, above all means of mass destruction, and on the other hand, their acquisition of new qualitative parameters. One need only recall the U.S. "star wars" plans. Moreover, these are no longer just plans, but specific studies and tests. On the other hand, there is the creation of new types of conventional weapons that come close to being mass destruction weapons (vacuum bombs, for instance). World military spending has grown recently at the rate of 2 percent a year in real terms and totals 25-30 percent of gross world product. It has increased from $400 billion in 1981 to $700 billion in 1984. By the year 2000, according to scientists' calculations, the burden of the arms race could amount to the fantastic sum of more than $800 billion.

However, that is not all. As a result of the insane, suicidal course of the Washington administration, the start of the eighties has been the first time in the postwar period that the political process, the process of talks, has been unable to produce any results. Not a single agreement or treaty has been concluded during this time on arms limitation, not to mention arms reduction....

As a result, the number one global problem has been considerably exacerbated. Its danger has become, whatever certain "comforters" in the West may say, very real. Fortunately, our socialist world is fully aware of this and is doing everything possible to halt the race toward tragedy.

At the same time, over these 3 years other global problems -- the problems of the backwardness of developing countries (over this period their position has continued to worsen: foreign debts, for instance, have increased roughly 25 percent and are approaching the catastrophic level of $1 trillion) -- have continued to deteriorate. Energy, raw material, food, and ecological problems have also deepened....

This is hardly surprising since each of these problems has its own laws of movement (and imperialist policy is making the action of these laws more and more dangerous) and anyway they are all linked with the number one problem -- war. The arms race makes all the other global problems additionally acute. This -- in negative form in this instance -- shows the material unity of the modern world....

I. Frolov: It is precisely this unity of the world and the close interaction between different global problems that forces one to conclude that if their development -- or, more accurately, in many cases their interdevelopment -- takes place concurrently, meshing in a common chain, then the struggle for their resolution must also be conducted along the whole front, so to speak. This is the important conclusion to be drawn from the experience amassed by mankind.

V. Zagladin: I agree that the struggle to resolve global problems must be conducted in a united front, taking the interconnection between the problems into account. Nonetheless, there are priorities. The main thing is to halt the insane arms race and prevent nuclear war.

I. Frolov: Of course. But from that viewpoint the quite widespread views in the West to the effect that the arms race has virtually a beneficial influence on the economy and allegedly provides a stimulus for its development are particularly dangerous.

Interesting and impressive conclusions refuting these views have been drawn by Vassiliy Leontief, winner of the Nobel Prize for economics, and (Fay Dachin) in the 1983 book "Military Spending: Facts and Figures, Global Influence, and Prospects for the Future." On the basis of applying the "expenditure-production" model to the world economy, the authors constructed a forecast of the influence of military spending on the economies of certain regions and the world economy as a whole. From the economic viewpoint, they believe (and one cannot but agree) that military spending is by no means an essential condition for the functioning of an economy. An economy could perfectly well be reoriented exclusively toward satisfying citizens' needs, and the rate of economic development would not fall but increase as a result of this realignment.

Contrary to widespread opinion, the authors conclude, it takes more labor and less capital to satisfy military demand than the equivalent civilian demand. A reduction in the level of military spending and a redistribution of the resources thereby saved into the development of the poorest regions would lead to worldwide growth in production, trade, and consumption.

V. Zagladin: Existing experience, including first and foremost that of the socialist countries, shows that in principle the world economy offers truly boundless scope for using efforts and funds to benefit people. And when our countries struggle to strengthen peace they do not aim just to remove the threat of war (which, naturally, is now the main thing), but to ensure the potential for extensive peaceful development and cooperation among countries.

To return again to the last 3 years, it has to be said that during this time, despite all the difficulties, our country and the other socialist countries have continued to conduct a persistent and extremely constructive struggle to ensure precisely such a peaceful prospect for mankind's development. As an example, one can cite the latest, 39th UN General Assembly Session. The major new Soviet initiative on preventing the militarization of space and using it for the good of man, defending peoples' right to determine their own destiny, and against the policy of state terrorism found exceptionally broad support there. The participants in the 39th UN General Assembly Session also witnessed intensive work by the other socialist community countries. Here are just some of the resolutions submitted by them at the session: on the nonuse of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war (proposed jointly by Hungary, the GDR, and Cuba); on the peoples' right to peace (proposed by Mongolia); on strengthening the security of the non-nuclear states (proposed jointly by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia); on holding a week of action for disarmament (a CSSR and Mongolian initiative); and on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects (the GDR).

I have restricted myself here to examples from the sphere of the struggle to resolve the number one global problem. However, on all the other questions, too, the socialist countries, Communists in other countries, trade unions, various environmental protection movements, and certain religious organizations -- the Christian Peace Conference, for instance -- have also submitted many interesting proposals during this time.

I. Frolov: One cannot fail to note that some of these organizations approach their plans for resolving global problems from precisely the broad standpoint we have been talking about. For instance, I attended the recent forum organized by the Christian Peace Conference in Prague. Its approach was that the resolution of the problem of peace will clear the way for resolving other problems classed as global.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: In the last talk you devoted attention to the problem of man and his future under conditions of global threats and problems. Has anything new appeared here, and what awaits us in the future, particularly in connection with the new stage of the scientific and technical revolution and the development of microelectronics, information technology, robotics, and biotechnology?

I. Frolov: This is a great and complex question and it requires individual examination. In the years that have elapsed I have published a number of works on this subject, and above all the second edition of the book "Man's Prospects" ["Perspektivi Cheloveka"] (Political Literature Publishing House, 1983). In my new book with V.V. Zagladin, "Global Problems and Mankind's Future," which is being prepared for publication, we also devote great attention to this question. Nonetheless, I would like to talk briefly about the new aspects that have appeared in recent years in the posing and resolution of the problem of man and his future.

What has prompted the scientific and theoretical interest in the problems of man and his future under conditions of global problems? First, the fact that man as a biosocial entity is becoming the main target of the influence of new (and often negative) conditions which create a threat not only to the possibility of his progressive development and improvement but even to his very existence as a representative of the species homo sapiens. Second, man's development as an individual, his creative activeness and morality, consciousness and self-consciousness, social positions and goals, and human values are to an ever greater extent proving to be one of the main factors in resolving global problems.

The Marxist stance here is clear. It is opposed both to technocratic illusions about the "automatic" action of scientific and technical achievements in isolation from social factors and to the attempts to present the latter in a vulgar sociological form when they are divorced from and even counterposed to the specific person. Marxism will also not accept the hypertrophied anthropologism we talked about earlier, citing, in particular, the recent reports to the Club of Rome. This is worth recalling yet again since in the West these positions are often presented as an ALTERNATIVE to the Marxist concept of man and his future in conditions of global problems.

One does not have to go far to find examples. In response to our dialogue in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in 1981 (it was translated into other languages), we received a letter from Italy (the town of Bozen) in which the author, while on the whole approving the Marxist approach to global problems, proceeds from precisely this view of the Marxist stance. The writer wishes us success in our research (for which we are grateful), but he obviously knows little about Marxist works on the problem of man and his future under conditions of global threats and problems. He takes no account of the fact that for Marxism man is ultimately the "end in itself" of social development and its main motivating force. And this forms the basis of Marxist, REAL, humanism.

We do not believe, however, that all questions are now clear to us and that there is no need for new reflection and solutions. Mankind is nearing the 3d millennium under conditions where a dangerous gap has arisen between the growth of man's technical might, which is also displayed in his increased ability to destroy himself, and the moral and humanist qualities which could restrain this dangerous surge of unspiritual force. What social, philosophical, and moral values are needed today to ensure that scientific and technical development benefits rather than harms man? What should we strive for in connection, in particular, with the development of new technology -- microelectronics, robotics, information technology, and biotechnology?

Awareness is growing worldwide not only of the importance but of the need for new approaches to the solution of the social and human problems arising in this regard and the "high degree of contact" between the new technology and man and society. It presupposes a high level of culture and a high degree of revelation of man's essential creative powers in their integral and harmonious form. Finally, this awareness must of necessity be included in the new humanistically subordinated "scale of values" deriving from the SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT OF THE MEANING OF HUMAN LIFE.

V. Zagladin: C. Darwin once made the moving statement: "If you believe, as I believe, that in the distant future man will be a far more perfect creature than at present, the idea that he and all other sentient beings are doomed to complete annihilation after such long, slow progress is intolerable." Of course, Darwin did not have in mind what we are discussing now as a deadly threat to man and mankind. But we feel close to and understand his concern and bitterness at the thought of such a prospect. That is why we talk of the need for social and human responsibility to be shown by all people on earth -- above all, by those who are actively involved in scientific, technical, cultural, and political activity. Time is short....

KOVALEV EXAMINES CAUSES OF RECENT TERRORISM

PM141953 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Eduard Kovalev "International Review": "The Policy of Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] In recent years, extremism and terrorism have intensified sharply in bourgeois society. These phenomena have assumed a permanent nature and menacing dimensions. From the early seventies onward capitalist West Europe has been one of the main parts of the world afflicted with the cancer of political terrorism. Murders, assassination attempts, bomb explosions, and street riots have become everyday occurrences in a number of West European countries, and the number of victims runs into hundreds and thousands.

Terrorism in West Europe has become a tragic reality of daily life, but many Western political scientists and analysts do not want to see its social roots, which are connected with the exacerbation of antagonistic contradictions inside the bourgeois society. The most reactionary bourgeois ideologists and propagandists in turn seek to lay the blame for extremist and terrorist actions on left-wing forces in general and on communist parties, national liberation movements, and the socialist countries. They falsely ascribe to the socialist community the role of a "strongpoint of international terrorism."

This false label is used by world imperialism in the most unseemly manner to justify the arms race, the "position of strength" policy, and efforts to gain world supremacy. In the United States no attempt is made to conceal that it is a matter of a new propaganda campaign called upon to occupy the same place in the ideological and propaganda struggle against socialism as Washington's notorious "defense" of human rights.

Let us recall some events of the recent past. On this occasion Western propaganda and the Western political establishment tried -- without bothering to find evidence -- to interpret the latest wave of terrorist acts in West Europe, outwardly aimed against NATO military establishments and NATO officials, as the implementation of an "ominous" plan, drawn up, of course, "in the East." Commenting on this propaganda campaign, the West European progressive press draws attention to the fact that the so-called "flare-up of anti-NATO leftist terrorism" is very convenient for the United States and the upper echelons of the North Atlantic bloc, who are facing the need to undermine the widespread antiwar and antimissile movement that is successfully developing. If the CIA took it into its head to discredit all those who regard the militarist U.S. policy as a danger to peace, then the current tendentious campaign in connection with the "new wave of anti-NATO terrorism" would be a most convenient instrument for switching roles in order to present the imperialist military bloc as an innocent victim of the terrorists, following this up with mass reprisals against the antimissile movement's participants, depicting them as real terrorists, and then -- without any further disruptions -- completing the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe which has begun, L'HUMANITE wrote a few days ago.

Taken at face value, appeals to defend human rights and to counter terrorist acts by extremists both in the international and the domestic policy sphere are, without question, justified and highly topical. But it is unworthy to transform the serious problem of combating terrorism, which perturbs people in all countries, into a farce and to use it for cheap anti-Soviet and anticommunist provocations. Especially when one considers that these attempts are made by representatives of a state which, to a greater degree than any other world power, bears the responsibility for implementing a "big stick policy."

For the United States, terrorism has long been the customary means of achieving its aims in international politics.

U.S. state terrorism, by dint of being a consequence of the crisis in capitalist society, just like extreme right-wing and extreme left-wing terrorism, is an integral part of the anticommunist strategy of present-day imperialism. The events of the past few years show convincingly: It is precisely the cloak and dagger experts, living comfortably in Langley, who, like spiders, are spinning the web of "Euroterrorism," trying to entice more and more victims into it.

Socialism rejects on principle the use of violence to resolve international disputes and opposes forcible interference in the settlement of social conflicts inside any given country. The Soviet Union, as a true spokesman for socialist ideals, has always been and remains opposed to the transformation of ideological disputes into confrontation between states and peoples and to violence, terrorism, and preparedness to resort to them becoming the yardstick of social systems' potential.

Following this fundamental line, the Soviet Union has condemned terrorism in the international arena. On our initiative the international community most emphatically denounced the policy of state terrorism at the 39th UN General Assembly Session: The overwhelming majority of UN member-countries -- 117 -- voted for the Soviet resolution. They categorically rejected the doctrines of state terrorism and interference in internal affairs propagandized in the West.

The countries of the socialist community and the Soviet Union in theory and in practice resolutely oppose terrorism as a means of achieving political objectives. This was stated by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, replying to PRAVDA's questions: "The Soviet Union has condemned and condemns any manifestations of terrorism. And we resolutely reject the policy of the United States, which is using terrorism as a method of conducting its affairs with other states and peoples.

LEHMAN CITED ON PRC MILITARY COOPERATION PLANS

PM141419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Navy Secretary's Statement"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb -- Addressing congressional hearings, U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman and Admiral W. Crowe, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, touched on questions of U.S.-Chinese cooperation in the field of naval forces. As is well known, J. Lehman visited the PRC last year. Speaking of his talks there, he noted that he discussed with the Chinese side "specific measures for setting up relations of cooperation" between the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on the one hand and the Chinese Navy on the other.

According to Lehman, the Chinese side agreed to U.S. warships visiting PRC ports and Chinese ships visiting U.S. ports. According to Lehman, agreement in principle has been reached to initiate the discussion of questions of cooperation between the two sides in modernizing the Chinese Armed Forces.

U.S. MEDIA CITED ON SECRET DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD142048 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 14 TASS -- THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, quoting official spokesmen for the Pentagon and the State Department, that the U.S. Administration was working out the basic principles of a policy to neutralize anti-nuclear sentiments among its Western allies as it perceived such anti-nuke trends as being dangerous to itself. They have become distinctly manifest following press disclosures of secret plans to deploy American nuclear weapons in the territories of Canada, Spain, Iceland and the Philippines as well as Puerto Rico, the Bermudas, the Azores and the Diego Garcia island in the Indian Ocean. The ABC television said that such plans had existed for as many as more than ten years now and provided for a series of operations to block shipping in various parts of the world in the event of contingencies.

That was to be done by R-3 Orion planes carrying nuclear depth charges each of which had the yield about half that of the A-bomb that had flattened Hiroshima. The aircraft were to take off from airfields in the above countries. Washington had not even thought of notifying the respective governments of those plans.

It follows from the NEW YORK TIMES report that the policy elaborated by the United States will be pursued along two direction. In particular, Washington intends to assure its allies in words that in future it will inform them of its steps connected with the deployment of nuclear weapons. But main attention will be paid to the second direction, that of direct pressure on the allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said that plans for the new policy provided for displaying maximum toughness to make certain that the allies would honor unswervingly their commitments to participate in nuclear operations and the deployment of nuclear weapons. Special stress in Washington's strategy would be made on the policy of twisting the arms of and blackmailing those allies that would try to wrest themselves free from the Pentagon's "nuclear harness". It is not accidental that the newspaper said that the hard line had already found reflection in the administration's threats to review economic and other relations with New Zealand in retaliation against the latter's refusal to grant port facilities to American ships with nuclear engines or nuclear weapons aboard.

John Steinbrumer, director of the program for foreign-policy studies of the Brookings Institute, said that one of the main reasons why the allies were apprehensive was their belief that the Reagan administration did not realize the danger flowing from nuclear weapons. That was why the people of those countries did not want to share in American military operations.

Nuclear Depth Bombs

LD131616 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 13 TASS -- As is reported by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, the United States drew up plans of deployment of nuclear weapons in Canada, Iceland, on the Bermuda isles and in Puerto Rico "for the eventuality of unforseen circumstances". The United States intends to deploy there nuclear depth bombs. The power of the charge of each bomb, according to the newspaper, is equal approximately to 10 kilotons.

As is clear from the report of the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES though some of such plans have been in existence for a whole decade, the governments of those countries do not even suspect of their existence.

CANADIAN CP CALLS FOR NORAD ACCORD ANNULMENT

LD142142 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Ottawa February 14 TASS -- The Reagan administration is trying to drag Canada into the implementation of Washington's "star wars" program through the joint North American aerospace defense command (NORAD) and to make it an accomplice in U.S. adventuristic policy, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada says in a statement.

The Central Executive Committee points out that the modernisation of the radar warning line within the NORAD framework may envision the deployment of anti-missile missiles in Canada and points out that all this is no chance but corresponds to the Conservative government's position of unconditional support for U.S. foreign and military policy.

The statement points out that Canada should reject the U.S. "star wars" program and demand that the agreement on NORAD be annulled. According to it, the Canadians should make this question a subject of discussion in Parliament and all over the country.

PRC, USSR REPORTEDLY TO EXCHANGE LEGISLATORS

OW141217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 14 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union will exchange visits by congressmen in the first half of this year, Eastern sources here said Thursday.

According to the sources, Chinese delegation from the National People's Congress will first visit Moscow and meet members of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet delegation will visit Beijing after that for an exchange. The exchange plan was discussed between deputy foreign ministers last October and again taken up when Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov visited Beijing in January, the sources said.

ELECTION RESULTS IN SOUTH KOREA REPORTED

FM141541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Repressive Situation"]

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Feb -- So-called National Assembly (parliamentary) "general elections" have been held in South Korea under conditions of the strictest police supervision and repression against opposition figures.

But despite the authorities' repressive measures and the enormous advantages that the antidemocratic electoral system gives to the Seoul rulers, Japanese media are calling the "election" results a blow to the Seoul regime.

The main opposition new Democratic Party, headed by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam won 67 seats. The ruling Democratic Justice Party obtained only 38 percent of the vote and stays in power only by virtue of the draconian electoral system.

KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PM141440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Kim Il-song Interview"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb -- In an interview to the Yugoslav journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA, DPRK President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, noted the intensification of the peoples' struggle for independence and against imperialism. It is becoming increasingly obvi us, he said, that the imperialist policy of aggression and war is aimed at maintaining and expanding its sphere of dominance.

Referring to the world economic situation, Kim Il-song noted that it is characterized by the growth of contradictions and struggle between the developed countries of the Western world and the states recently liberated from the imperialist yoke -- between billionaires and the people's masses of working people. In an attempt to find a way out of the chronic economic crisis, the imperialists are stubbornly striving to maintain the old international economic order, stepping up exploitation of working people in their own countries, and increasing economic pressure on the socialst states and the neocolonial looting of the developing countries.

The DPRK leader termed the Nonaligned Movement a powerful anti-imperialist force of our time. The Nonaligned Movement's most urgent task at the present time, he stressed, is to remove the threat of world war and maintain peace and security worldwide.

The Korean peninsula, Kim Il-song stated, is today a region where there is a particular danger of a new war breaking out. In order to eliminate the tension and create the conditions for the peaceful unification of the motherland the party and the Republic's government have come out with a new proposal on the holding of talks between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. We will make every effort, Kim Il-song said, to prevent war and maintain peace in Korea, to make an active contribution to the cause of world peace, and to resolutely defend socialism's positions in the East.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON AFGHANISTAN

PM141414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Doomed to Failure: Why the Undeclared War Is Being Waged Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] Moscow Februrary 14 -- The April Revolution accomplished in Afghanistan in 1978 has caused a sharp turnaround in that country's development. The revolution pursuing antifeudal, national-democratic and anti-imperialist aims has resulted in serious changes in Afghanistan's home and foreign policy. But it is exactly these changes that the imperialist circles and reactionary forces in the region detest. Afghanistan has become a target of a conspiracy spearheaded against the gains of the April Revolution and the positive transformations under way in that country, against Soviet-Afghan relations.

The intrigues against Afghanistan have been manifestly stepped up recently. The bourgeois, especially U.S., press is showing noticeably greater interest in that country, more specifically neither in the country itself nor in the needs of its people, but in what they in the West describe as the "Afghan problem". This interest has appeared not by itself -- it only mirrors the overt and behind-the-scenes intrigues around Afghanistan, in which some official circles of the United States and a number of other countries have joined.

Thus, very serious matters are at issue. The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST recently wrote, quoting well informed persons that "the secret aid from the Central Intelligence Agency had grown into the biggest clandestine operation of the United States since the Vietnam war." Congress, the newspaper continued, has sharply increased appropriations by setting aside nearly $250 million for these aims in the current fiscal year. On top of that, another three unnamed Middle East and Asian countries are planning to appropriate $200 million in money, weapons and equipment. As the same persons noted, it is said that the rebels might get $600 million in the next fiscal year.

The British JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY named these three countries as Saudi Arabia, Israel and China. This is also confirmed in reports reaching from Kabul. Thus, the Afghan Foreign Ministry made a protest to the Chinese Embassy the other day. It says that in recent months the Armed Forces and security services have captured during the rout of counterrevolutionary gangs on the outskirts of Kabul and in different provinces large quantities of Chinese-made weapons, including "surface-to-air" missiles, launchers for these missiles, projectiles, mines, submachine guns, heavy caliber antiaircraft machine guns, ammunition, and other weapons.

Yet the picture will be incomplete if mention is not made of the fact that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries get funds from other imperialist states, too. In so doing, Washington has recourse to various methods. Thus, for example, the Swiss TRIBUNE DE GENEVE newspaper reported late in January that the USA had placed an order for nine antiaircraft guns for Afghan counterrevolutionaries with the Swiss "Oerlikon-Bourlet" firm. "Our newspaper," the article says, "is prepared to confirm the planned use of Swiss antiaircraft weapons in Afghanistan due to an investigation carried out both in this country and across the Atlantic."

It would be possible to continue enumerating the facts, but what has been said gives the idea of the scale and character of the undeclared war being waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the 7th year now and the degree the imperialist powers are involved in it.

When the topic of Afghanistan comes up in the West, especially in the United States, many officials profess the support for "freedom" and "independence of the Afghans." In reality, however, these hypocritical statements bring the Afghan people immense suffering and privation. According to official statistics published in Kabul, 1,814 school buildings, 31 hospitals, 906 peasant cooperatives, 14,000 km of telephone lines, numerous bridges, etc., have been destroyed in the country. Direct damage has exceed 35,000 million afghanis (about 800 million dollars). When attacking cities and villages, the bandits did not spare children, women, and old people. They destroyed wells and poisoned cattle.

These crimes and acts of vandalism are perpetrated by bandit organizations. Their training centers and arms supply bases have been created mostly in Pakistan, Iran, and China. Scores of various Afghan groupings now operate abroad. They pose as political parties although in essence they are a motley crew of adventurers and intrigue-seekers. Some of them proclaimed as their goal the creation of an "Islamic republic in Afghanistan"; others talk about "defending Islam from infidels"; still others talk about returning the country to the system that had existed there not only before the April Revolution of 1978, but even before the proclamation of the Republic in 1973, that is in the times of the monarchic regime. These groupings are squabbling among themselves, and clashes, even including gun battles and mine-laying at each other's headquarters, are not infrequent. Perhaps the only thing they have in common is the urge to grab more money, weapons, and other handouts served to them from abroad, and, certainly, hatred for the present-day social system in Afghanistan, which deprived them of their old privileges and property.

As the American progressive POLITICAL AFFAIRS journal said, all of them resemble out-and-out gangsters.

All this political scum is portrayed to the public in some foreign capitals and above all in Washington as "freedom fighters", people working for "their homeland's liberation". Increasing amounts of funds, quantities of arms and ammunition are supplied to them year after year; radio stations and printing shops are placed at their disposal. It is quite easy to see why this is done and what the calculation behind this is. The point is a link in the anti-Soviet strategy of imperialism. Were it possible to stifle the Afghan revolution and replace the people's power in Kabul, American generals with the help of the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution would not miss the chance to entrench themselves in Afghanistan and acquire bases there. This would include restoring the very same electronic espionage centers that were lost by Washington in Iran.

It should not be forgotten that the Soviet-Afghan border stretches for nearly 2,400 km. The territories of three Central Asian republics -- Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan adjoin it. Kazakhstan is not far. As is known, the CIA and the Pentagon have long been attaching a great importance to espionage over these areas.

Thus, the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan combines functions of defending Soviet borders from the approach to them of hostile imperialist and pro-imperialist forces with the function of rendering internationalist assistance to the Afghan national-democratic regime which has repeatedly asked the Soviet Union for assistance in the struggle against foreign intervention. Fully in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation, on the basis of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, the Soviet Union brought a limited contingent of its troops into Afghanistan, instructing it, jointly with the Afghan Army to protect Afghanistan's borders from the penetration of the interventionist forces via Pakistan and Iran and thus to consolidate new power in Afghanistan.

It can be said with full reason that it is precisely anti-Soviet military-strategic designs, and not platonic feelings for Afghan rebels, that prompt the actions of official Washington.

It is appropriate to recall here the words in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress: "Imperialism launched a real undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. This also created a direct threat to the security of our southern frontier. Under the circumstances, we were compelled to render the military aid which was asked for by that friendly country.

"The plans of Afghanistan's enemies have collapsed. The well considered policy of the People's Democratic Party and the Government of Afghanistan headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, which is in keeping with the national interests, has strengthened the people's power.

"As for the Soviet military contingent, we will be prepared to withdraw it with the agreement of the Afghan Government".

"Before this is done, the infiltration of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan must be completely stopped. This must be secured in accords between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Reliable guarantees are required that there will be no new intervention."

It is perfectly clear: An end must be put first of all to all subversive actions against Democratic Afghanistan, to armed and all other outside interference in its internal affairs, and reliable international guarantee must be given that such interference will not be repeated. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan several times addressed its neighbors with an insistent call to regulate the relations. At first this was done in May 1980 and then in August 1981.

It was stated in the proposals, in particular, that agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and between Afghanistan and Iran must contain generally accepted provisions concerning mutual respect for sovereignty, readiness to develop relations on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs, and must include obligations to prevent armed and any other hostile activities from their territories.

The Government of the DRA has stated that it will ensure full freedom and immunity to the Afghans who are temporarily in the territories of Pakistan and other neighboring states by virtue of some or other reasons when they return home. Reliable international guarantees of the achieved accords must become a constiutent part of a political settlement. Three rounds of Afghan-Pakistani talks (Iran did not accept Afghanistan's proposal) were held in Geneva in 1982-1984 through the mediation of Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general. But things did not reach the phase of concrete agreements.

Moreover, the subversive activity against Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory was even stepped up at the time. Pakistan's territory remains wide open for the creation of arsenals, the training of saboteurs at schools and centres set up by Western and Chinese special services.

This is how Pakistan repays the U.S. military aid it receives. President Reagan suggested that $655 million be appropriated for these purposes in 1986. Pakistan has been turned into the biggest recipient of U.S. arms in Asia after Israel in the framework of military aid program.

By repaying this aid its actually relinquishing its national sovereignty and is turning into an obedient performer of others' will. This is confirmed convincingly by its stand in the Afghan affairs.

Utilizing Pakistan's dependence on it, the United States pushes it to anti-Afghan, anti-Soviet and anti-Indian rails, although it is clear that the establishment of good political and economic relations with neighbors would accord with Pakistan's national interests. A sober, realistic review of Pakistan's policy would facilitate not only the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan but also an improvement of the political climate in South Asia.

It must, furthermore, be undertood that subversive operations against Democratic Afghanistan, regardless from whose territory and with whose money they are launched, are a blatant adventure and are doomed to failure. The rebels and their patrons have not the slightest chance of success.

The development of events shows that power in Kabul is gaining in strength despite the impediments that are being created for it. The economy is developing, the ranks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of public organizations are growing. Land and water reform is being implemented step by step and ever broader sections of the population are becoming convinced of the advantages of the new power. Its consolidation brings closer also the attainment of the main goal -- victory over the counter-revolution. According to the Afghan leader Babrak Karmal, this "will make it possible to carry out plans in full volume and the entire people, every family will be able to work in peace and live happily".

A realistic evaluation of the situation shows that it is impossible to impose an alien will on the Afghan people, who rely on the support of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, the progressive forces of the world. All questions connected with Afghanistan can be solved only by political means. There is no other way.

COMPARISON OF PDPA PROTEST LETTER TO PRC

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 February carries in its First Edition on page 5 a TASS report on the letter of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC]. The report, entitled "Protest Against Interference," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 8 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp D 1-D 4, and reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph on p D 1 and begins: ... [Text] Kabul, 8 Feb -- The local press has published a letter from the DPPA Central Committee to the CPC.

The letter says that the Central Committee..(picking up paragraph two, line one, omitting opening word "Comrades".)

Paragraph four in PRAVDA omits sentence in fourth line, from... We know what...to...for its sake.

Paragraph six in PRAVDA omits the last sentence, from line five...The People's Democratic...to...of clandestine struggle.

Paragraph seven, line three reads "usurers" instead of "usurpers".

Paragraph eight omits the first sentence, from...The Afghan revolution...to...of the people.

Same paragraph, line three, reads...its initial achievements. Revolutionary Afghanistan, the letter goes on to say, could have achieved...(picking up first line in paragraph eight, p D 2, omitting passage)

Paragraph eight omits line four, from...It is the....to...of the people, and line nine, from...They have succeeded...to...level of knowledge.

Paragraph two on page D 3, fourth line reads...is completely unnatural. How could it happen that a country...(picking up next sentence, rewording)

Same paragraph, line six reads...revolution and progress? In other words, how could it happen that such a...(picking up paragraph two, line seven, rewording)

PRAVDA omits entire third paragraph, page D 3, from...It would have...to...of such weapons. (omitting paragraph three, p D 3)

Paragraph four, p D 3 in last line has "grenade-throwers" instead of "rocket-launchers".

Paragraph five, line two reads...training and arming Afghan bandits who are then dispatched...(picking up line three, rewording)

Same paragraph, line four reads...are training Afghan terrorists in training centers on Pakistani territory.

Moreover, around 2,000 machine guns, 1,000 charges for antitank grenade-launchers, and nearly half a million bullets for infantry weapons were transmitted to the Afghan dushmans via the Pakistani Army....(picking up last line of paragraph five)

Paragraph seven, line one reads...the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan causes our resolute...(rewording)

Page D 4, first paragraph, last line reads...stand of yours.

The PDPA Central Committee demanded that China renounce its hostile course with regard to the Afghan revolution and cease its support for counterrevolutionary forces, which would accord with the vital interests of both countries' peoples and the cause of universal peace....(PRAVDA ends; rewording, omitting passages)

SRV ARMY PAPER CITED ON PRC BORDER ACTIONS

PM141453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Hostile Intrigues"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Feb -- Recently, alongside its overtly hostile statements regarding the need to "teach Vietnam another lesson," the Chinese side has been building up military operations on the border, carrying out acts of serious provocation in a number of districts of Lang Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces, an article in the Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses. These armed actions have met with a resolute rebuff from the SRV Armed Forces and People's Militia detachments.

The redeployment of Chinese troops in the Vietnamese-Chinese border region, the increase in armaments and other combat equipment, and the Chinese side's inflammatory statements, the article says, are exacerbating the situation still further.

DRILLING VESSEL TO BEGIN WORK OFF SRV COAST

OW131449 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- V. Feoktistov video report]

[Text] The Mikhail Mirchink, flagship of the far eastern oil and gas prospecting and deep drilling expedition, has completed its work in the northwestern part of the Sea of Okhotsk.

[Begin video recording] [V. Feoktistov] A little over 2 years ago, we acquainted "Vremya" program viewers with this unique specialized drilling ship. Then there were various reports about its work in various ocean latitudes and now we meet again on the return of Mikhail Mirchink from the region where prospecting for oil and gas has been carried out on the sea floor.

[Kasumov] Sakhalin is the only region in the Far East where industrial extraction of oil and gas has been carried out for almost 60 years. Prospecting work carried out in the last few years has shown and the oil and gas deposits we have found in the coastal waters of the island prove that Sakhalin is only the edge and an insignificant part of the oil and gas bearing territory lying under the floor of the Sea of Okhotsk. But it became possible to prove this and conduct large-scale prospecting for oil and gas in large areas of far eastern seas only with the aid of a modern unit like the Mikhail Mirchink drilling ship.

And now having successfully completed the planned volume of work on the Magadan section of the shelf, the ship is now being prepared for work on the shelf of the SRV.

[Feoktistov] In line with the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement, the Mikhail Mirchink has already operated in the fraternal country, and it is with the aid of this ship that Sakhalin geologists and drillers, last May, found the first offshore oil deposit near the shores of Socialist Vietnam. It has been given the name of "White Tiger."

[Kasumov] The ship is used to northern frosts and the topical heat of the southern Vietnam. The ship can work in various hydrometeorological, climatic, and geological conditions. The ship's high work efficiency and a crew willing to fulfill scheduled geological tasks is always constant. [end recording]

HUN SEN CITED ON THAI-BASED 'KHMER REACTIONARIES'

LD142254 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh February 14 TASS -- The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, backed by Vietnamese volunteers, are giving a befitting rebuff to the attempts by imperialism and international reaction to undermine the gains of the Kampuchean revolution, reverse the course of people, Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of Kampuchea, has declared here.

The republic's achievements in rehabilitating and developing the economy, and in cultural construction are vivid evidence of the firmness of people's power. The claims by Western mass media about "military victories" scored by Thai-based Khmer reactionaries are baseless slander. The so-called "resistance forces" are gangs engaged in killings and robberies of civilians, and spying and sabotage against Kampuchea. They exist only thanks to money provided by imperialism which is seeking to regain its positions in South East Asia, aggravate the situation in the region and heighten confrontation between the countries of Indochina and South East Asian nations.

People's Kampuchea, jointly with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean leader pointed out, consistently favours the solution of all outstanding issues by the way of peaceful talks, and applies maximum effort to turn South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. Precisely these aims are served by the proposals advanced at the recent conference of the foreign ministers of the countries of Indochina in Ho Chi Minh City. The decision to continue the withdrawal from Kampuchea of Vietnamese volunteers, fulfilling with honour their internationalist duty with regard to the Kampuchean people, is also evidence of good will of the countries of Indochina. A total removal of Pol Pot men from the political scene should become a major condition for settling the existing problems.

The Kampuchean people, who survived the horrors of the Pol Pot genocide, are confidently marching along the road of national revival, doing their best to build the foundations of socialist society, Hun Sen stressed.

BAYBAKOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH SFRY ENVOY

LD142237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Nikolay Baybakov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Milojko Drulovic, the Yugoslav ambassador, in Moscow today. They talked about economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia until 1990. Views were also exchanged on current issues of the economic development of the two countries this year, in particular in power engineering, construction industry, the agricultural complex, and machine building.

VOSS RECEIVES POLISH COUNCIL OF STATE'S MORAWSKI

PM141543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 12 February A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received K. Morawski, member of the Polish Council of State and chairman of the Christian Social Association Committee.

Friendly talks were held.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK VIEWS GENEVA TALKS, PREREQUISITES

PM141517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek: "The Command of the Times"]

[Text] Prague — As Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has noted, the main task of Czechoslovak foreign policy, which implements the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, is to ensure the peace, security, and independence of our country in its alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. We are fully aware that this is a difficult task since the international situation has worsened seriously as a result of imperialism's attempts to upset the military-strategic equilibrium and achieve superiority over socialism through the arms race.

Nevertheless, we look at things realistically, with historical optimism. Life itself confirms that the growing influence of the socialist community and the desire of people on all continents for peace represent a force exerting effective influence on international development and capable of defending world peace. Conscious of this, the peoples honor the memory of the millions of casualties suffered by the Soviet Union for the sake of victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of which we will soon commemorate. It is important today to ensure that people do not forget the lessons of that terrible war or, above all, the need to do their utmost to prevent the occurrence of a new world conflagration in which mankind could perish.

The nuclear age persistently demands new and comprehensive approaches to politics and dictates the need to categorically reject the very idea of "limited," "protracted," or any other kind of nuclear wars. At the same time, it is important to prevent the resurgence of revanchist forces and any attempts to revise the postwar arrangement of Europe and the decisions of the Crimea (Yalta) and Potsdam conferences, which formed the basis of the continent's peaceful life.

The peoples of Czechoslovakia, the first victim of Hitlerite fascism, recall with particular gratitude their motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army. It was then that the path to the profound revolutionary transformations and socialist prospects which have now become reality opened up before us. The USSR was more than just the main force which routed fascism: The USSR was also the main force which thwarted imperialism's aggressive schemes in the postwar period and which defended world peace. The Soviet Union also defended our security when a threat arose to the socialist countries from the siting of the new U.S. first-strike missiles in West Europe: The necessary defensive countermeasures were taken under an agreement with the CSSR and GDR Governments, and enhanced-range operational-tactical missile complexes were deployed on CSSR and GDR territory.

I believe that tension can be removed from international relations even under present conditions if the West's leaders abandon the insane arms race. An opportunity to resolve the urgent problems and to ease tension does exist.

As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in reply to questions from a CNN TV correspondent, "To achieve this, each side must show goodwill, readiness to accept rational compromises, and strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security."

The fraternal socialist countries proceed from this precondition in their united actions intended to prevent nuclear war.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives are dictated by a desire to achieve this noble goal. Above all I should like to mention the USSR's proposal to begin new talks with the United States on the whole range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms. And, as the Soviet-U.S. joint statement pointed out, all these questions will be examined and resolved as interlinked issues.

Czechoslovakia welcomed the results of the meeting in Geneva between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz at which the aims and tasks of the approaching talks were agreed. We welcome the fact that their goal has been clearly defined: that is, the formulation of effective accords designed to prevent the militarization of space, prevent the arms race on earth, limit and reduce the nuclear arsenals, and strengthen strategic stability.

We believe that the opinion expressed by both sides that the upcoming talks, like all efforts in the nuclear arms limitation and reduction sphere, should ultimately lead to the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons is a factor of exceptional importance.

Three main aspects are discernible when one analyzes the accord reached in Geneva in January. First, the space aspect. Preventing the militarization of space is crucial and for that reason has been included in the range of problems to be discussed. The possibility of achieving progress in nuclear arms limitation and reduction depends on whether and how this aspect is resolved. Resolution of this question will also considerably affect the settlement of all disarmament problems.

Comprehensiveness is especially important to the USSR-U.S. accord. The fact is that the upcoming talks will not be limited, as they have been in the past, to examining a single theme but will deal with the whole gamut of questions on space and strategic arms and medium-range missiles. The dialectical interconnection here is beyond doubt. For example, the militarization of space would inevitably lead to an arms escalation on earth. On the other hand, the CSSR, which is in the immediate vicinity of the new U.S. missiles' launchpads and in the direct line of fire of the Pershing II's is particularly mindful that it was thanks to the Soviet Union's efforts that this important question was included in the talks agenda at all.

Finally, let us dwell on the unprecedented element which results from the need to hold completely new talks, unlike all previous talks in their essence and approach. It is clear that the Soviet Union insisted on this, bearing in mind the past experience with talks in Geneva. In the past the U.S. side tried to use the negotiating table to create a smokescreen behind which the United States feverishly prepared new first-strike nuclear missiles and tried to achieve military-strategic superiority. The U.S. approach is typified by a lack of interest in securing any progress at all in the talks.

We believe that the issue of a total ban on space weapons is of special significance. Without it there can be no talk of the possibility of nuclear arms reduction. The deployment of weapons in space would set a completely unacceptable precedent. First, it would be a blatant U.S. move toward achieving unilateral miliatary-strategic superiority. It would mean complete abandonment of the existing Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. This would produce a new round in the arms race, particularly in those strategic arms categories in which a state of approximate strategic equilibrium has been reached after intensive talks lasting a number of years.

Furthermore, the deployment of weapons in space would force the sides to spend vast amounts of money which could be used for the common good, notably to satisfy the urgent needs of the population of all states. Finally, one other aspect is also important: for each new weapon, an "antiweapon" is always found. This also applies fully to space weapons.

It should be noted that the West is by no means always rational, realistic, or responsible in its approach to questions of peace and security. The misguided political thinking of some figures across the ocean is shown in particular in their calls to observe the "rules of the game" in militarizing space. According to this strange logic, it is sufficient merely to... monitor the arms race in space rather than ban it before it gathers speed. The "star wars" strategists, who are counting on being able to create an "impenetrable shield" in space capable of averting a crushing retaliatory blow, have something else in mind.

The peoples of the world must not believe the White House propaganda myths about the so-called "strategic defense initiative." The so-called "inoffensive nature" of scientific research in this spere is also utterly false. The militarists have never developed new weapons systems in the interests of research alone but have always created them for practical use. This is also the case with the infamous "space shield," which is an organic part of the strategic offensive arsenal. The U.S. strategists would like to disarm the other side, to deprive it of its ability to strike back in the event of nuclear aggression. In other words, the United States is hoping to acquire the ability to deliver a first nuclear strike with impunity. All this, of course, would lead to increasing the risk of thermonuclear war.

On the other hand, the experience of talks in the previous decade shows that agreements can be reached provided that the principle of equality and identical security is maintained; that a desire for restraint in the creation of new types of arms is shown; and, finally, that it is understood that nuclear war would have irreversible consequences for all mankind.

The Soviet Union has demonstrated its goodwill to the whole world. Only the first step has been taken in Geneva, it is true. This, indeed, is only one step against a background of fundamental tasks which must be examined. Undoubtedly, we are facing a difficult but urgent search for mutually acceptable decisions which meet mankind's vital interests. That is why old obstacles should not be allowed to hinder the new talks.

The world's peace-loving forces, including the Czechoslovak people, fully support the efforts of the USSR, which is striving to ensure that the talks produce mutually acceptable decisions for the good of the whole world. There is still time to reach agreement on the nonmilitarization of space, on ending the arms race, and on preventing mankind's slide into the nuclear abyss.

The CSSR adheres to the opinion that the success of the new talks can only be guaranteed if the United States stops trying to gain unilateral advantages and to stonewall, using the diplomatic meetings as a screen for militarist preparations.

There is no doubting the sincerity of the Soviet Union's intentions. On countless occasions the USSR has confirmed that a principled and constructive approach to any talks is an organic part of socialist foreign policy.

It is symbolic that the positive development of events in Geneva occurred in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism; the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, the largest international organization; and the 10th anniversary of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

HONECKER SUPPORTS NEW DELHI PEACE DECLARATION

LD151019 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin February 15 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic supports the New Delhi declaration and the initiatives for peace put forward in it. This is stressed in a message issued here today of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and addressed to the heads of state or government, who attended the New Delhi meeting.

The message points out the pressing need for preventing the spread of the arms race to outer space, putting an end to the tests, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and carrier systems. Peace and international security can be ensured only through a peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The message expresses the conviction that it is not only necessary but possible to avert the threat of nuclear war. This takes cooperation by all forces which have a stake in peace. The GDR leader welcomes the upcoming new talks between the USSR and the USA on whole package of issues in connection with nuclear and space weapons, and expresses the hope that the talks will contribute towards freeing the world from the nuclear weapons.

This year, the message points out, the peoples of the world are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler nazism. The German Democratic Republic will celebrate this signal date as the liberation day.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PAPANDREOU VISIT TO USSR

Documents Signed

PM141432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Conclusion of Soviet-Greek Talks"]

[Text] The signing of joint Soviet-Greek documents took place in the Great Kremlin Palace on 12 February.

A Soviet-Greek protocol on consultations and an agreement settling pension benefits and other matters concerning social security for Greek political emigrants repatriated from the USSR were signed by:

On behalf of the USSR Government: A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister;

On behalf of the Government of the Greek Republic -- I. Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Republic.

An agreement on international motor vehicle transport and a memorandum on the basic guidelines of cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet and the Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine in 1986-1990 were also signed.

The signing ceremony was attended by:

On the Soviet side -- N.A. Tikhonov; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; T.B. Guzhenko, minister of the Maritime Fleet; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D.Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Yu.S. Sukhin, RSFSR minister of motor transport; I.Yu. Andropov, USSR ambassador to Greece; and V.P. Loginov, department chief at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

On the Greek side -- A. Papandreou; A. Tsokhatzopoulos, minister to the prime minister; Y. Lianis, minister of research and technology; Y. Katsifaras, Merchant Marine minister; K. Vaitsos, deputy minister of national economy (with ministerial rank); D. Maroudhas, deputy minister of the Government Presidium (for press matters); I. Aslanis, deputy minister of communications; and I. Grigoriadis, Greek ambassador to the USSR.

Departs for Leningrad

PM141642 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 p 1

[TASS report: "On Tour of the Country"]

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, left Moscow for Leningrad on 13 February. He is staying in this country on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

On the tarmac of Vnukovo Airport, Andreas Papandreou was seen off by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR.

The sendoff party also included: M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev, T.B. Guzhenko, and N.T. Kozlov; V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister; V.P. Loginov and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of departments at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

Also in the send-off party were members of the diplomatic staff from the Embassy of the Hellenic Republic in the USSR.

The head of government of the friendly state was seen off by representatives of the working people of Moscow.

The state flags of Greece and the USSR were hoisted at the airport, a guard of honour from the Moscow garrison was mustered. The state anthems of the two countries were played. Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou reviewed the honour guard. The formal ceremony ended with the march past of the guard of honour.

The streets and squares of Moscow, through which the motorcade escorted by motorcycle outriders proceeded to the airport, were decked with the state flags of the two countries and streamers.

In the tour of the country Andreas Papandreou is accompanied by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, B.I. Aristov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and I.Yu. Andropov, ambassador of the USSR in Greece.

Also leaving for Leningrad together with the prime minister were Greek officials accompanying him and Ioannis Grigoriadis, ambassador of Greece in the USSR.

Leningrad Welcome

LD131245 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Leningrad February 13 TASS -- Leningraders warmly welcomed Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, who arrived here from Moscow today. His trip to that major administrative center of the U.S.S.R. comes within the framework of the official visit on which he is now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Pulkovo International Airport where the prime minister's special flight landed was decorated with the state flags of Greece, the U.S.S.R., and the Russian Federation. On behalf of the people of Leningrad Andreas Papandreou was warmly welcomed by Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of Peoples' Deputies. Leningraders, he said, are glad to receive in their city the head of the Greek Government and the persons accompanying him. With this visit they link the hope that friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece will develop further.

The Greek prime minister was also greeted by members of the public.

From the airport the motorcade escorted by motorcycle outriders headed for the residence assigned to the prime minister. The Greek flag has been hoisted over the building. The streets and squares through which the motorcade passed were decorated with state flags of Greece, the U.S.S.R., and the Russian Federation, and welcoming streamers in the Greek and Russian languages.

On his visit to Leningrad Andreas Papandreou is accompanied by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Boris Aristov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., Igor Andropov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Greece, and also Ioannis Grigoriadhis, ambassador of Greece to the Soviet Union.

Papandreou Tours Leningrad

LD132137 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Leningrad February 13 TASS -- "I am glad to come to know your city", Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece told Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet of Peoples' Deputies, upon arrival in Leningrad. To confirm his words the prime minister made a sight-seeing tour of the city right after the arrival.

The second largest and most important administrative center of the Soviet Union, the city was founded in 1703 and used to be the capital of the Russian state. In the city on the Neva, prominent Russian and European architects embodied their ideas into wonderful architectural ensembles which brought it renown of one of the world's most beautiful cities. It went down in history also because the Great October Socialist Revolution was carried out there in 1917.

Over the years of Soviet Government the territory of the city has grown three-fold and it now has a population of about five million.

Traditionally, the city's industries are oriented toward ship-building, power engineering, manufacture of high precision machines, instruments and electronic goods. Such major Leningrad-based firms, as "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" and "Elektrosila", are among the Soviet manufacturers which took part in supplying equipment to Kardia and Keratsini electric power plants in Greece. But contacts between Leningrad and Greece are not confined to economic ties alone. Last year the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of Peoples' Deputies and the Municipal Council of the city of Piraeus signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation providing for all-round development of contacts in a variety of fields.

The city was destined to live through tragic events during the Second World War. For 900 days and nights, amid hunger and anguish, it remained in a blockade of Nazi troops. And yet, despite a vast superiority enemy forces never entered Leningrad. The staunchness and courage of the people of Leningrad cost dearly: Almost one million residents and soldiers died during the siege.

The prime minister of Greece honored their memory at the graves of the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery where nearly 500,000 war-dead are laid to rest. He laid a wreath decorated with a ribbon in Greece's national colors to the bronze monument of motherland crowning the memorial.

A guard of honor from the Leningrad garrison was formed on the field of the memorial. The band played state anthems of the Hellenic Republic and the Soviet Union.

Andreas Papandreou toured the Piskarevskoye memorial museum. There, he was shown photocopies of a diary kept by one Tanya Savicheva, a Leningrad schoolgirl. Remaining in the city sieged by Nazi troops, she had inscribed on sheets from her school note-book the dates of death of her parents and relatives. The diary ends in these words: "The Savichevs have died. Everyone has died. Only Tanya lives!" The girl had not lived to see the bright day of victory. Evacuated from Leningrad, she had died in a hospital.

The Greek prime minister left the following inscription in the honorary visitors' book: "I offer sincere tribute to the enormous sacrifices suffered by Leningraders and the Soviet people. Here, at the Piskarevskoye Cemetery, we particularly clearly felt the striving of the Soviet people for peace".

A commemorative medal of the Piskarevskoye memorial was presented to the prime minister of Greece.

Joint Communique Issued

PM141700 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 1, 4

[Unattributed "Soviet-Greek Communique"]

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 11 through 14 February 1985 at the Soviet Government's invitation.

The head of the Greek Government and those accompanying him were given a warm reception reflecting the traditional feelings of friendship and mutual respect existing between the Soviet and Greek peoples.

Talks took place between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou.

A conversation took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Prime Minister A. Papandreou and Greek Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos.

In a businesslike and friendly atmosphere there was a thorough exchange of opinions on the state of Soviet-Greek relations and prospects for their further development and on a number of international problems of mutual interest.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and I.Yu. Andropov, USSR ambassador to the Greek Republic;

On the Greek side -- Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos; A. Tsokhatzopoulos, minister to the prime minister; Y. Lianis, minister of research and technology; Y. Katsifaras, Merchant Marine minister; K. Vaitsos, deputy minister of national economy (with ministerial rank); D. Maroudhas, deputy minister of the government presidium (for press matters); K. Aslanis, deputy minister of communications; and I. Grigoriadis, Greek ambassador to the USSR.

While visiting Moscow and Leningrad the guests were acquainted with various aspects of the Soviet people's life and with their achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres.

The prime minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. A wreath was also laid at the Piskarev Cemetery in Leningrad.

I

The sides expressed satisfaction at the way relations are taking shape between the USSR and the Greek Republic in the political, economic, scientific, cultural, and other spheres. They confirmed their resolve to continue to expand cooperation between the two countries on the firm basis of observance of the principles set forth in the 2 October 1979 Soviet-Greek declaration. It was noted that the multifaceted ties being realized between them accord with the fundamental interests of both countries and peoples.

Satisfaction was expressed on the development of bilateral trade, economic and scientific-techncial exchanges, and at the progress in implmenting the 22 February 1983 long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Greek Republic. Together with traditional forms of cooperation, importance is attached to the installation of power stations on a mutually advantageous basis with the USSR's technical assistance, cooperation in ship building and ship repair, the construction of an alumina plant in accordance with a concluded agreement, and the accord on the installation of a gas pipeline for the shipment of Soviet natural gas to Greece. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 15 February First Edition on page 1 renders the preceding phrase: "...a concluded agreement, and the holding of talks on the terms of Soviet natural gas supplies and on the construction of a gas pipeline in the territories of the USSR and Greece." This is the sole variation between the PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA versions of the communique.]

Having positively assessed the activity of the Soviet-Greek Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Industrial Cooperation, the heads of government voiced the conviction that it will continue to play an active role in coordinating economic relations between the two countries and instructed the commission to draft proposals for possible new projects and spheres of cooperation. They noted existing opportunities for the further mutually advantageous and more balanced development of trade.

The progress in implementing the 29 June 1983 agreement on cooperation in the sphere of tourism was positively assessed, and there was an examination of opportunities for Greek firms to take part in constructing and modernizing hotels in the Soviet Union.

The sides continue to attach importance to the development of contacts between governments, parliaments, and other state institutions. They will encourage the holding of seminars, symposiums, trade and industrial exhibitions, and reciprocal business visits. They will also promote the expansion of exchanges in the spheres of science, culture, art, sports, radio, and television.

The sides emphasized the importance of a high-level dialogue between the countries. They agreed to continue political consultations and an exchange of opinions at various levels.

A Soviet-Greek protocol on consultations was signed during the visit. Also signed were agreements between the governments of the USSR and the Greek Republic on international motor transport operations, social security, and a memorandum on the main directions of cooperation in the sphere of merchant shipping.

These documents make a new contribution to the development and strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Greece and to the further broadening of the contractual and legal base of bilateral cooperation, which is advocated by both sides.

II

During the discussion of the contemporary situation in the world concern was expressed at the persisting international tension, the continuing arms race -- for both conventional and, in particular, nuclear arms -- the danger of its spreading into space, and also the aggravation of crisis situations in various parts of the world. The sides are unanimous that it is necessary to strive for a resolute improvement in international relations and for a shift toward a policy of detente and cooperation.

The sides agreed that the most important task at the present time is to avert the threat of war and ensure mankind's peaceful future. In this connection they confirmed that it is the duty of all states to renounce the use of threat of force and resolve all international disputes by peaceful means, to activate efforts with a view to improving the international situation, and to strictly observe the principle of noninterference in internal affairs.

The sides emphasized the great significance of the accord reached during the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva to hold talks between the USSR and the United States on a range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- strategic and medium-range -- which will be examined and resolved in interconnection. The object of these talks is to ensure the elaboration of effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending the one on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability -- in which all peoples are vitally interested.

The Soviet Union and Greece advocate lowering the level of confrontation, and also advocate detente, the nonmilitarization of space, the limitation and reduction of both conventional and nuclear arms down to their total liquidation, and the creation of a climate of trust in Europe and throughout the world.

On behalf of the six heads of state and government the Greek prime minister informed the Soviet leaders in detail about the recent Delhi meeting and the decisions adopted there. Questions of limiting nuclear arms and preventing an arms race in space were noted especially, as well as the desire for a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests. He also reported on the Athens meeting, during which many prominent representatives of the international public came out in support of the initiative of the "Six."

The Soviet side, noting the great importance of the Delhi Declaration, stressed its solidarity with the approach expressed in it. The consonance between the initiative of the "Six" and the consistent USSR line of preventing the militarization of space, ending the nuclear arms race, and ultimately entirely eliminating nuclear weapons, was pointed out.

The USSR and Greece note the urgent need to achieve a total and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and the nonproliferation of these weapons to countries that do not have them. They support the creation of nuclear-free zones in different areas of the European Continent, including the Balkans, with the ultimate aim of ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

The sides will promote the rapid resolution of the problem of banning and destroying chemical weapons.

They advocated the achievement of mutually acceptable accords at talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Reaffirming their adherence to the Final Act of the All-European Conference in all its aspects, the Soviet Union and Greece firmly intend to promote the success of the work of the Stockholm conference and other meetings within the framework of the all-European process that was begun in Helsinki 10 years ago. In this regard the sides noted in particular that the 1984 Athens meeting of CSCE experts on the peaceful settlement of disputes passed in a constructive atmosphere.

The two sides are convinced that the Mediterranean must become a zone of stable peace, security, and cooperation.

Concern was expressed that the solution to the Cyprus issue still has not been found, which represents a threat to peace and security in the region. The USSR and Greece state their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and political nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. They advocate the withdrawal of all foreign troops and a just and viable solution of the Cyprus issues on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions without any outside interference. The Soviet Union and Greece support the UN secretary general's efforts aimed at breaking the deadlock over the Cyprus issue and achieving a just and lasting solution in line with the mandate defined by the Security Council. They believe that a lasting settlement of the Cyprus issues could be promoted by convening a representative international conference within the UN framework.

The USSR and Greece favor the strict observance of the provisions of the new UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the participation of all states in this convention. Settlement of any problems arising, including those concerning the Aegean Sea, must be carried out peacefully in accordance with the norms of international law.

The sides consistently advocate a lasting, just, and all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict. Such a settlement can be achieved only with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate spokesman of the Palestinian Arab people -- on the basis of total withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights -- including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state -- and recognition of the right of all states in the region to live in peace and security. The USSR and Greece are in favor of convening an international conference on the Near East under UN auspices.

The need for the soonest possible withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the restoration of that country's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity was emphasized.

In connection with the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, the sides spoke out in favor of cessation of military operations and a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The sides affirmed their resolute condemnation of the system of apartheid and racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. They demanded an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and expressed firm support for its people's right to self-determination and independence by means of complete and immediate implementation of the relevant UN resolutions, including Security Council Resolution No 435/78. They demand that the RSA respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring countries.

During the exchange of opinions of the situation in Central America, confidence was expressed that the problems in that region cannot be resolved by military means but only by way of a political settlement by the Latin American countries themselves, on the basis of strict adherence to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states, inviolability of frontiers, and self-determination of peoples. In this context, the sides support the Contadora Group's efforts.

The heads of government expressed overall satisfaction with the results of the 39th UN General Assembly session, particularly with the resolutions aimed at maintaining and strengthening international security, and reaffirmed their desire to help enhance the United Nations' effectiveness on the basis of respect for the UN Charter -- the unshakable foundation of all its activity.

Both sides proceed from the premise that the talks that took place will serve to strengthen mutual understanding and trust, and good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Greek Republic.

Prime Minister A. Papandreou of Greece invited N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official visit to the Greek Republic. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The time of visit will be determined via diplomatic channels.

Papandreou Departs USSR

LD141444 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Leningrad February 14 TASS -- Red carnations have decorated sculptural groups of the monument to heroic defenders of Leningrad on the Victory Square. They were laid by Prime Minister of the Hellinic Republic Andreas Papandreou who visited that memorial today.

The majestic monument to the Leningraders' heroic deed in the years on the Second World War was erected with the money raised by the people.

At the memorial's Memory Hall, where relics of the period of the fascist blockade of the city are on view, the prime minister was shown fragments of war-time newsreel showing stern war-time days of Leningrad and heroism of its defenders.

"The visit to the memorial produced a great impression upon me. If at Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery one feels tragic consequences and horrors of war, here he feels admiration of the Leningraders' courage", said Andreas Papandreou.

In the afternoon the prime minister of the Hellinic Republic left for home. [as received] He stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

National flags of Greece, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation were hoisted at the "Pulkovo" Airport. The head of the Government of Greece was seen off by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Guriy Marchuk, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies Vladimir Khodyrev, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Boris Aristov, the Soviet Union's Ambassador in Greece Igor Andropov and also Ambassador of Greece in the Soviet Union Ioannis Grigoriadis.

The guest was seen off by representatives of the working people of Leningrad.

FRG BUNDESTAG DEBATE ON REVANCHISM VIEWED

PM141525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Nikolay Portugalov article under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Worthy of Attention"]

[Text] A few days ago a debate was held in the West German Bundestag at the focus of which were questions connected with the Federal Government's stance on Poland's western border and also on the activity of refugee organizations in the FRG. The grounds for the debate were provided by the recent overtly revanchist actions by activists of these organizations, and in particular the article published in the newspaper DER SCHLESIER, the organ of the association of Silesian refugees, that called for securing a revision of the present Polish and Czechoslovak borders by force.

The revanchist actions of leaders of refugees organizations, most of whom are members of the ruling Christian Democratic Union [CDU[party, and the -- to say the least -- ambiguous position of certain leaders of this party on the question of Poland's western border have caused concern and indignation among the broadest strata of the public, both in the FRG itself and beyong its borders. So, for instance, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote recently that the West German leadership "has fallen in with the extreme right wing of the CDU, which regards part of Poland's territory as German forever," and it expressed the view that this points to a "profound shift in Bonn's attitude toward East Europe."

The nature of the debate indicates that in the situation that has arisen, the Federal Government deemed it necessary to somewhat dampen down the discussion about the European borders, which it found to be most damaging, and to officially reaffirm its allegiance to the treaties concluded by the FRG with socialist countries, and above all the Warsaw Treaty with Poland.

Representatives of the Social Democratic opposition demanded a clear statement from the cabinet about the definitive nature of the Oder-Neisse border. In his reply speech, Federal Chancellor Kohl declared that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity of all European states within their present borders is the "fundamental precondition of peace." The chancellor further emphasized that his government fully abides by the accords enshrined in the Warsaw Treaty between the FRG and Poland.

The speech by Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] faction, who recently visited Poland, met with the deputies' approval. Ruehe, who represents the postwar generation in the CDU leadership, declared that the "political content of the Eastern treaties is definitive and not subject to revision." Nobody in the FRG can ignore the binding nature of the Warsaw Treaty, he said. "Those who want reconciliation with Poland and the Poles must not create the impression that they question their Lebensraum." Chancellor Kohl expressed support for this statement in general terms and it was also backed by representatives of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] -- the junior coalition partner of the CDU/CSU.

In this context it must be noted that on a number of occasions the FDP has taken a more consistent and realistic position than the CDU/CSU -- or at any rate certain circles in this party -- on questions pertaining to the inviolable nature of postwar borders in Europe. It has been noted in the West German press repeatedly that the leadership of the FDP, and above all Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see themselves as guarantors of the continuity of the FRG's Ostpolitik in whose elaboration and implementation they actively participated during the previous social-liberal coalition.

The minister's recent utterances that the functionaries of refugee associations "are mocking the peace policy implemented by the Federal Government" and that "nobody need try to turn back the wheel of history" received widespread publicity.

The elements of realism in the Federal Government's position on key questions pertaining to relations with socialist countries, and also its intention, which showed during the debates, to dissociate itself at least to a certain extent from the revanchist "Leagues of Expellees," is unquestionably worthy of attention. Time will show whether this trend will be developed in the future. Be that as it may, the socialist countries' decisive struggle against the manifestations of revanchism in the FRG has had a definite positive impact on West German political life.

Speaking in the Bundestag, H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] faction, called on the government to use the opportunity presented by the 40th anniversary of the end of the war to clear the FRG of accusations of revanchism by means of concrete actions. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a more opportune moment.

COMMENTARY ON SILESIAN PAPER'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

LD150951 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 15 Feb 85

["The Revanchists Have Enough Money" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov writes:

Hans-Joachim Ilgner, publisher and editor-in-chief of the newspaper SCHLESIER, a publication of the "Land Association of Germans from Silesia" urged the readers to make financial donations to his newspaper, the DPA agency said. An uninformed person may be led to think that the revanchist tabloid is in financial straits, and that only support from its readers will enable it to "keep afloat".

Is that really so? Numerous facts cited in the West German press are evidence that the "ewig gestrige" (eternally yesterday's) are by no means moneyless. As the DPA agency pointed out, the "Union of Expellees" incorporating 21 "Land Associations" received more than 613 thousand marks last year from the funds of the Bonn government on administrative spendings alone. On top of that the revanchists get huge sums from the authorities of lands and communities.

No newspaper, no news agency has ever reported an end to financing the "Land Associations" by the authorities. This also fully concerns the "Land Association of Germans from Silesia", which has found itself in recent weeks in the focus of attention not only of West German, but also of the world public. At issue is a publication in the same SCHLESIER containing some kind of a scenario for the "resolution of the German issue" through sending the Bundeswer troops across the borders of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which caused a row. The unprecedented impudence of the author and the editorial board, which permitted the publication of the provocative "essay" has touched off indignation everywhere. The article has been condemned, "for the sake of appearances", both by representatives of the government and leaders of the ruling parties.

But the leaders of the "Land Association" got off with nothing more than a fright. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has refused to cancel his plan to address a "Silesian meeting" scheduled to be held in Hannover in the summer of this year. While the procurator's office of Dortmund has refused to institute criminal proceedings over the publication in the SCHLESIER.

This has been done in spite of the fact that the city organization of the German Communist Party, which turned in this connection to judicial authorities, pointed out with good reason that the very character of the publication is in conflict with the FRG Constitution, officially banning instigation to war.

So as we see, things have not gone further than discussions. This, to all appearances, has served as an incentive to the revanchist chiefs to redouble their propaganda campaign directed against the European peaceful set-up. Herbert Hupka, leader of the "Land Association" and Bundestag deputy from the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] published an article in the latest issue of the SCHLESIER, which rings more like a combat order. "Forward to Hannover, for a demonstration for our Silesia in conditions of freedom!" "Silesia has not yet been lost!" the super-revanchist, who has lost any ability to give a realistic evaluation of things, is shouting.

Why should Herr Ilgner plead for more marks. Such figures as he [as received] are in much favour in official Bonn today. The revanchists will never be left on a "Hungry diet".

FRG ARMS BUILDUP, REVANCHIST TENDENCIES HIT

LD142053 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov:

"The Defence Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany has established contacts with representatives of the West German industry on the issue of possible participation in developing space weapons," DPA news agency reported today. The report was confirmed by the federal defense minister, Mandred Woerner. "Yes, we are discussing this issue," he said.

This means that Bonn is eager to acquire space weapons and is bent on attaining the aims set forth by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his speech at an annual conference of the Wehrkunde Society in Munich when he not only actively backed the Washington administration's line on issues of space militarization, but also favoured West Germany's participation in America's research and development of space armaments.

All this cannot but cause profound concern of the European and world public. Peoples do not forget the countless calamities brought in the past by German imperialism, the suffering and destruction it caused. But has it changed in the post-war years? Have the reactionary West German bourgeoisie abandoned revanchist sentiments? Facts show that this did not occur. More over, many events attest that, on the contrary, influential industrial, financial and military circles in West Germany regard themselves as heirs of the previous German militarists. Their representatives swear allegiance to the Atlantic bloc and are so far content with playing the second fiddle at the NATO headquarters. But for how long will they be satisfied with this role?

The West German army is already considered to be the strongest and best-equipped in Western Europe, by far exceeding the old Wehrmacht. It is no secret either that Wehrmacht traditions are kept up.

Only several months ago, the Council of the Western European Union lifted the remaining restrictions on the production of offensive weapons by West Germany and it was allowed to manufacture advanced types of bombers, long-range missiles and other armaments. At present, the door is being opened for space weapons. All this is taking place because of connivance of the United States which is purusing a reckless adventurous course on the international arena.

In response, peace campaigners all over the world, anti-war activists ought to enhance vigilance and consolidate their determination to thwart the sinister plots against the vital interests of all of mankind.

SDI SUPPORT, FRG VIEW OF WORLD WAR II LINKED

LD141822 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

Thomas Mann qulified anti-communism as "the main folly of the 20th century". To the words of the great German writer it can be added that bellicose anti-communism is the main danger of world peace.

Drawing up the "Barbarossa plan" -- The cannibalic program of exterminating and enslaving the Soviet people, the fascist regime in Germany brought anti-Sovietism, hatred for everything Russian, Slavic literally to a boiling point. Hitlerite hordes rushed to the East under the slogan of "Destruction of the Bolshevik threat" and "Unification of Europe".

On the other side of the Atlantic and, by the way, on the shores of the Rhine River -- as the 40th anniversary of the rout of fascism approaches -- more insistent become statements that there allegedly was no victory in May 1945, but there was a defeat, since "the Soviet military threat increased". In his opus on Russian and Soviet history chairman of the parliamentary CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union] faction Alfred Dregger overtly asserts that Germany lost the war, while the West -- "the post-war peaceful set-up of Europe". Dreggar proposes to remedy that blunder with deployment in Western Europe of "American weapons of the necessary categories", laying special hopes on the "star wars" program.

Such ideas are not at all the creation of Mr Dregger. As is noted by the influential Bonn newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, the stand which was taken by Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the recent Munich annual conference of the military-scientific society "Wehrkunde," has shown that the FRG Government actively supports American outer space militarization plans and Helmut Kohl actually headed the slender "European lobby of advocates of the American strategic defense initiative." The West German press also reported that the head of the Bonn government said in Munich that the United States should officially propose to the FRG to cooperate in furthering that "initiative".

A massive campaign, which was launched in the FRG, is the campaign of falsification of the causes, the course and consequences of the Second World War, hushing up the crimes of German fascism, casting aspersions on the liberation mission of the Soviet Army. The aim of that campaign is not only to whitewash imperialism's militaristic essence, the U.S. and NATO's aggressive course but also to make psychological preparations for a new war against the USSR and other countries of socialism, including a "star war."

One of the most important lessons of victory over fascism applicable to our time is the possibility and the need of pooling together the efforts of the peoples of all countries in the struggle against the nuclear threat, for peaceful exploration of outer space and solution of other cardinal problems of mankind.

USSR, SWEDEN SIGN COASTAL TRADE AGREEMENT

LD131735 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR and Mats Hellstrom, minister of foreign trade of Sweden, agreed to take measures with a view to developing mutual trade and expanding economic cooperation between two countries.

The two ministers signed today here an agreement between Soviet and Swedish Governments on coastal trade.

We had a thorough discussion of ways for further expansion of trade and economic contacts between the two countries, Mats Hellstrom told a TASS correspondent. We devoted special attention to coastal trade that is very important for northern regions of Sweden. There are bountiful opportunities for expanding it, including exchanges of Swedish machine-building products and goods of the Soviet timber industry.

Today a contract between the Soviet foreign trade association "Technopromimport" and Sweden's "Alfa-Laval" was signed. Under the contract the Swedish company is to deliver equipment for a dairy complex that is now under construction in Moscow.

The plant, said Hans Stahle, chairman of the board of "Alfa-Laval", will be the world's largest. Participation in that project is an example of successful and mutually beneficial ties of the Swedish company with Soviet agencies. "Alfa-Laval" is marketing Soviet-manufactured machine tools in Sweden and carries out joint research and development projects with Soviet experts.

PRAVDA SUMS UP CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO SWEDEN

PM141318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Visit"]

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Feb -- A CPSU delegation led by G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, was in Sweden 5 through 12 February at the invitation of the Workers Party-Communists [APK] board.

During their stay in Sweden the delegation familiarized itself with APK activity, met with the aktiv from a number of its organizations and with representatives of trade unions and local organs of power, and visited industrial enterprises.

A meeting that passed in a spirit of comradeship and unity of views on the questions discussed was held between the CPSU delegation and the APK leadership headed by Party Chairman R. Hagel. During the meeting CPSU and APK representatives exchanged information on their parties' activity and opinions on questions of the present-day international situation. They expressed concern at the complex situation prevailing in the world as a result of the policy of imperialism and the nuclear arms race unleashed by it and the U.S. plans to militarize space, which threaten mankind's very existence.

The importance of the Soviet Union's initiative as a result of which Soviet-U.S. talks are to be held on the entire range of space and nuclear arms was noted, and the great importance of the mass antiwar movement for ending the arms race and improving the international situation was stressed.

The CPSU and APK representatives reaffirmed their parties' desire to further develop the relations that have evolved between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU delegation left for Moscow yesterday.

NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY CITED ON CHERNENKO MESSAGE

LD132106 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Oslo February 13 TASS -- "The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to discuss with the sides concerned the question of giving a nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea area" -- under such a title the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau distributed here today Konstantin Chernenko's answer to the address of the North European anti-war organization "Treaty Now". Commenting on Konstantin Chernenko's answer, the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau points to the Soviet Union's concern over the deterioration of the international climate, the continuing arms race, the precarious situation in Europe which is even more heightening in connection with deployment of new American nuclear-missile weapons in West European countries.

The Norwegian Telegraph Bureau highly appreciates the USSR's readiness to undertake the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against the North European states which will become parties to the nuclear-free zone, to act as its guarantor and consider the question of some, substantial, steps applicably to its own territory, adjacent to the zone. The letter expresses readiness to discuss with the sides concerned the question of lending a nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea area.

The Soviet leader, the news agency points out, substantially supplemented the content of the proposal on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north-European region, pointing out that the Soviet Union does not make its steps conditional on Western states' positive attitude to the nuclear-free zone.

RYABOV RECEIVES BRITISH INDUSTRIALIST 13 FEB

LD131406 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., today received P. Harvey, a member of the board of Britain's ICI. During the meeting they discussed questions of cooperation in the chemical industry.

WEINBERGER TRIES TO SCARE BRITISH WITH 'FABLES'

LD110256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] London, 10 Feb (TASS) -- D. Healey, member of Parliament and prominent figure in the Labor Party of Great Britain, has subjected the aggressive U.S. policy in Central America to sharp criticism. He appeared in a British television program in which C. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary here on a visit, also took part. The head of the U.S. Defense Department attempted to scare the British with another portion of fables about the foreign policy of the Soviet Union in this area, cooked up by the White House, the Pentagon, and the CIA, and to justify the aggressive imperial course of Washington.

It is known that the U.S. Administration resorts to distortion and perversion of facts. It does not even stop at lies when striving to justify preparations for another militaristic action against a sovereign country and its people, said D. Healey. Thus the White House has lied in order to represent its intervention against little Grenada as some sort of "liberating mission," a mission that did not present any threat for the Soviet Union.

Today, events are developing in the same spirit with regard to Nicaragua, where the Pentagon has "discovered" military aircraft, seemingly delivered from the USSR, the Labour parliamentarian pointed out.

For the realization of militaristic actions, which cannot be evaluated in any other way but as terrorism, said D. Healey, the U.S. Administration widely resorts to the secret help of influential and well-to-do friends of the White House from the world of monopoly. With their funds, he noted, the CIA puts together, arms, and trains terrorist counter-revolutionary gangs which are then taken to fight progressive regimes.

CHERNYSHEV HITS SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

PM131437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "The 'Patternmakers' Measure Up: Spain's Role in NATO's Military Plans"]

[Text] Madrid, Feb -- One Sunday recently the residents of Hospitalet de Llobregat, an industrial city that has virtually merged into the industrial suburbs of Barcelona, went to the polls. Two questions appeared on the voting slips that they were given: "Do you agree that Spain should remain in NATO?" "Do you agree that U.S. bases should remain on Spanish territory?" Some 20,000 people took part in the referendum and with a few exceptions they answered "no" to both questions.

The vote in Hospitalet was held in the initiative of the local "Peace and Disarmament" Committee. The aim was to ascertain the attitude of that city's population to one of Spain's most acute foreign policy problems. Similar polls were held in certain other large population centers in Spain and in universities, plants, and factories. The results were roughly the same everywhere.

Why are the peace-loving forces displaying such initiative? Because there has been a change in the attitude of the leadership of the ruling Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) to the question of the country's membership in NATO.

It is well known that when they were the opposition the Spanish Socialists opposed the country's NATO membership and promised, if victorious in the elections, to hold a nation-wide referendum on this issue. But then last October, F. Gonzalez, the prime minister and secretary general of the PSOE, suddenly supported the country's NATO membership. This position was confirmed after a stormy discussion by the 30th PSOE Congress in December.

Among the first to express satisfaction at this was Washington, which has long been pressuring Madrid with the aim of drawing it once and for all into the orbit of America's military preparations in Europe. "The United States has always believed," a State Department spokesman said, "that Spain's NATO membership is in the best interests of Spain and the Atlantic alliance and we therefore welcome the support expressed by Felipe Gonzalez for Spain's continued membership in the alliance." The U.S. Administration, he went on to explain, supports Madrid's full involvement in both the political and military organization of NATO.

It is highly symptomatic that the demand for involvement in the bloc's military organization was expressed across the ocean despite the fact that F. Gonzalez, when approving the country's NATO membership, expressed a reservation about the "lack of need" for membership in the military organization as well. Washington did not deem it necessary to maintain even a temporary diplomatic silence on this score.

The Pentagon would very much like to see Spanish soldiers marching alongside U.S. assault troops on the same parade ground!

As the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS writes, NATO headquarters would also prefer not to regard F. Gonzalez' "lack of need" statement as a rejection. "It would be better for Spain to say that at present it does not belong to the military organization (we can wait years if necessary) rather than saying that it will never join," a leading NATO official told an EL PAIS correspondent.

In their schemes designed to draw Spain into the bloc's military orgnization, Washington and NATO headquarters, according to Madrid press, are pinning their hopes on the most zealous Atlanticists in Spain itself. For example, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the right-wing opposition party, the Popular Alliance, is stubbornly insisting on "full membership." Certain press organs here have now launched a broad campaign designed to show that there is no sense in "stopping halfway."

Initially, as we know, the Socialist/cabinet blocked the country's membership in NATO's military organization. Now, however, the country is gradually being involved in the work of a number of the alliance's military bodies. In particular, Spain is permanently represented on the NATO military committee, which in mid-November last year was headed by Vice Admiral Jose Maria de Sobrino. Admiral Angel Liberal Lucini, chief of the Spanish General Staff, took part in the sittings of this committee for the first time last May.

Defense Minister Narciso Serra has attended sessions of NATO's Eurogroup, which plans and coordinates the West European NATO members' military policy. In particular, this group has discussed the possibility of establishing a permanent exercise zone in Spain for NATO's air forces. The minister has subsequently taken part in the work of the Defense Planning Committee. These and other contacts justify the Madrid press' claims that the "block" was by no means total. Vice Admiral David Halifax, deputy commander of NATO forces in the Atlantic, recently stated openly that the NATO command has already made a "private" study of the form of Spain's military integration with the alliance "although we have not disucssed this with the Spaniards."

The Madrid press has already written many times about the place that NATO bosses assign to Spain in the bloc's military plans. The Spanish official authorities have hastened to deny certain reports. Others, however, have remained unanswered. Citing an officer belonging to the Spanish Armed Forces General Staff, the press has reported, for example, that the United States and other NATO countries regard Spain, including the Canary Islands and the Strait of Gibraltar as a strategic region "where it is essential to maintain naval and air supremacy in order to create air corridors for U.S. transport aircraft."

They also intend to store arms shipped from across the Atlantic in depots dispersed throughout Spain. According to the Spanish press, the alliance is developing plans to construct new "ultrapowerful" bases, particularly in Galicia (in northwest Spain), expand the existing U.S. Naval base at Rota (near Cadiz), and construct new oil pipelines to supply military installations with fuel.

A recent book by an American Colonel, William (Kheyberg), is not devoid of interest in this regard. He was a senior NATO official for several years. As (Kheyberg) writes, NATO hopes to use Madrid as a "bridge" to regions outside the North Atlantic pact area. It is also inteded to use Spain's long-standing ties with Arab and other Third World countries for Washington's benefit in the hope, with Madrid's assistance, of strengthening NATO influences outside Europe. The authorities in the United States and in NATO countries, the author shows, are also studying the question of including Spain in the West's nuclear strategy.

The military strategists consider Spanish territory useful for storing and siting American nuclear weapons.

It is planned to turn the U.S. air and naval bases in Spain into NATO bases, (Kheyberg) reports. It is initially intended to use them jointly with Spanish and American forces, although eventually it will be possible to transfer air and naval subunits here from Britain and the FRG, and even other countries during exercises.

Although the documents drawn up by Washington's strategists envisage the siting of nuclear arms in Spain "in the event of war," it is not excluded in Madrid's political circles that this formulation may be replaced in the future by "in the event of the danger of war," which will be tantamount to justifying the installation of nuclear missiles at any time.

The Madrid newspaper DIARIO 16 recently published an interview with William Arkin, a director of the Washington Policy Studies Institute. Arkin has had the opportunity to look at the documents concerning Washington's plans for using Spanish territory to conduct a nuclear war. From these documents it emerges that the Pentagon envisages storing B-57 nuclear depth charges in Spain. It is planned to site several dozen of these depth charges at the American naval base at Rota. "I cannot tell whether Spain is aware of these 'war plans' or what level of cooperation there is between the two countries' governments and armies," W Arkin has stated. "But what is true is that these plans do exist, and I have seen the documents!"

F. Gonzalez has told parliament that Spain does not intend to store or site nuclear weapons on its territory. However, this goal does figure in the Pentagon's plans, as we have seen.

NATO headquarters has thus greeted the Spanish Government's decision to maintain the country's status as the 16th member of NATO in its own way and is now discussing various options and formulas that would effectively mean the country's becoming a member of the bloc's military organization. They are assuring people in Brussels that Spain will be given a "tailor-made" opportunity. There is no need to ask who will be the tailor.

However, the inhabitants of Hospitalet, the students of Barcelona University, and the textile workers of Madrid's (Triumf) factory, like most Spaniards, oppose membership of this aggressive bloc and favor relaxing international tension and removing the nuclear danger looming over mankind.

BRIEFS

USSR-ITALIAN CULTURAL TIES -- A festive ceremony was held in Rome at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the cultural agreement between the USSR and Italy. This agreement defined the basis for cooperation between the two countries in the cultural, artistic, scientific, and sporting fields. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Feb 85 LD]

U.S. VISIT OF SAUDI ARABIA'S KING FAHD REPORTED

Talks Reveal Differences

PM141435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Differences Persist"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb -- The second round of talks between President Reagan and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who is here on an official visit, confirmed that the sides' positions differ considerably on the question of ways of settling the Near East situation.

Washington is stubbornly clinging to the principle of separate deals, trying to demonstrate that the notorious Camp David accords and the so-called "Reagan plan" on the Near East, which, as is known, has been rejected by the Arab states, should be taken as the basis for a settlement in the region. It is clear from a UPI report that the United States is taking into account at the talks the interests of its "strategic ally" in the Near East -- Israel -- for which Washington is trying to select from among the Arab countries a partner for another separate deal. King Fahd, for his part, is insisting that the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab people of Palestine be guaranteed.

Political observers point out that in the course of the American-Saudi talks the White House again rejected the idea of holding an international conference on the Near East.

Talks End; Communique Issued

LD141152 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 14 TASS -- The U.S.-Saudi talks, which closed here, have again demonstrated that the Reagan administration is out to continue its power pressure on the Arab countries in an attempt at forcing on them separate fettering deals with Israel in the interests of the Tel Aviv expansionists and U.S. imperialism, in disregard of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The joint U.S.-Saudi communique reaffirms that the Washington talks have again brought to light the remaining serious difference in the stands of the USA and Saudi Arabia on the ways to resolve the Middle East problem. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the communique says, stressed that the decisions of the Arab summit conference in Fes (Morocco) in 1982 have provided a fair basis for talks leading to all-embracing peace in the Middle East.

Reagan has reaffirmed his commitment to the so-called Middle East plan put forward by him in the same year and again declared for direct talks between the Arab states and Israel under the conditions of the continuing occupation of their territory. In other words, Washington continues clinging tenaciously to the policy, which has already been resolutely rejected in most of the Arab capitals.

It is pointed out that in accordance with the opinion of a number of Arab leaders, the Saudi king raised inthe course of the talks the question of the need to convene a representative international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned. Yet the White House has again rejected this idea, which is supported by an overwhelming majority of the UN member states. This has been confirmed in particular by Robert Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state.

It is also noteworthy that the State Department has issued an explanation over the term "trustworthy Palestinians" which was used by the administration. As follows from the clarification, the term was used to imply only the Palestinians, who suit Israel's book. This, at issue is the same stand of the Reagan administration, which refuses to recognize PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and its inalienable right to national independence and creation of its own state.

The meeting between King Fahd and U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger covered the issue of the supply of U.S.-made weapons and combat equipment to Saudi Arabia, which, to all appearances, Washington hopes to use as a tool for bringing pressure to bear on Riyadh.

Reagan-Fahd Talks Viewed

LD141816 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary presented on "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Saudi King Fahd's official visit to the United States has ended. If we leave that which normally accompanies these visits, specifically exchanges of complements and underlining understandings, we can determine its result in one sentence: Both sides stressed their positions on the Middle East issue.

The U.S. Administration again announced its opposition to the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices and with the participation of all concerned parties although this idea is supported by the majority of Arab countries. The U.S. Administration announced that it insists on holding bilateral talks between each individual Arab country and Israel, and in that it does not recognize the PLO, it practically confirmed that the United States does not recognize from the beginning the Palestinian peole's right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

As for King Fahd, he stressed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers the Fes declaration the basis for the Middle East settlement and works towards the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights of self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

The United States promised King Fahd somewhat vaguely to return after some months to the subject of exporting U.S. weapons to Saudi Arabia, clearly hoping to use this period as a means for political pressure.

As this point everything ends. The media says the talks did not even include the fate of occupied Jerusalem, in spite of the fact that including this matter for discussion is normal since Saudi Arabia is the homeland of Islam and its guardian. Even the Egyptian AL-AKHBAR said it is unlikely that such visits might lead to a change in the existing Middle East situation.

PLANS FOR NEW VOA TRANSMITTER IN ISRAEL HIT

PM141937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Rejoinder": "For a Dear Friend..."]

[Text] USIA Director C. Wick has said at a press conference in Washington that "considerable progress has been achieved" at the American-Israeli talks on the construction of a powerful new transmitter for VOA (the USIA's subversive radio mouthpiece) on Israeli territory.

The hazy nature of Wick's statement requires some clarification. On 8 February UPI reported that Israeli Premier S. Peres had sent President Reagan a letter announcing Tel Aviv's consent to the construction of a transmitter to increase the number of subversive, slanderous broadcasts to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In principle, this kind of "partnershp" has existed for a long time, SIMA (agency for news from Eastern Europe) was set up in Israel back in 1956. Its product is actively used by USIA, the CIA radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (RL-RFE) and reactionary publications in the West. SIMA fills the air waves with slander and misinformation about the socialist community countries. U.S. subversive radio stations collaborate closely with Voice of Israel, the main Zionist propaganda mouthpiece. This source supplies fabrication about "official anti-Semitism" in the socialist world. USIA and RL-RFE follow Zionist recipes when spreading the deliberate lie about the "persecution of Jews" in the USSR and such like.

Tel Aviv's policy of aiding and abetting Washington's course of exacerbating international tension is clearly visible in the deal on the VOA transmitter. For the right to set it up in the "promised land" and the opportunity to increase its weekly subversive broadcasts to the USSR by 14 hours Washington has promised Tel Aviv an extra $400 million in military aid. For a dear friend, so to speak.

As for Peres' statements about wanting to normalize relations with the USSR, one could reply by quoting T. Tubi, a member of the Israeli Communist Party leadership. Speaking in the Knesset, he said: "The key to normal relations with the USSR is in the hands of the government. To this end it must embark on the path of peace and be done with its pathological hatred of the Soviet Union." That's clear enough.

U.S. 'GIFT' OF F-15 PLANES TO ISRAEL CRITICIZED

LD142118 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Yefremov writes:

Washington has made another gift to its "strategic ally" in the Middle East. According to the Libyan news agency JANA the U.S. Administration took the decision to hand over to Israel free of charge 11 F-15 fighter bombers. The United States goes out of its way to satisfy the militarist [words indistinct] of Israel, [words indistinct] get from Washington 1.4 billion dollars during the current fiscal year and 1.8 billion dollars during [words indistinct] to build up its war machine. During the next few months [words indistinct] Air Force will also take delivery of 15 advanced F-16 [word indistinct]

Israeli Defence Minister Rabin, who recently visited Washington and secured assurances of the U.S. Administration's readiness to continue subsidizing Tel Aviv, had every reason to state that the USA regarded "with understanding" Israel's needs in all fields.

Israel's demands for larger U.S. military aid are met by Washington without delay. The explanation is simple: The interests of the U.S. imperialism and of the Zionists in the Middle East coincide and the Israeli Army "stands guard" over those interests. That is why Tel Aviv is being given U.S. advanced deadly weapoons, which it uses with U.S. blessing in wars of aggression against the Arabs.

It is only thanks to this support that Israel, running the guantlet of the protests of the world community, continues to occupy sovereign Lebanon and perpetrates atrocities in the seized Arab lands. American "gifts" to Israel mean for the Arabs tens of thousands of killed and crippled civilians, including children and women, and millions of refugees.

SOVIET COMMENTATOR VIEWS TIES WITH SYRIA

PM131335 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 7 Feb 85 p 8

[Interview given by Krasnov Aleksandrov [name as published], Head of NOVOSTI Middle East Department, to Usamah Da'bul in Moscow -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you view the nomination of President Hafiz al-Asad for a new constitutional term of office as president of the Syrian Arab Republic?

Answer: I believe that the attitude of all the Soviets toward President Hafiz al-Asad is that which President Konstantin Chernenko expressed in the congratulations telegram he sent President al-Asad on the occasion of his reelection as general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. President Chernenko expressed sentiments of amity, friendship, and great respect with the Soviet people have for President al-Asad. This expression has been the crowning of the continued assurances that President Hafiz al-Asad has developed the ties of friendship and cooperation between his country and Soviet Union that have been embodied in a treaty. We have no doubt whatsoever that Comrade Hafiz al-Asad's assumption of his responsibilities when he will be reelected as president of the Republic will lead to pursuing the same course that he has followed and continues to follow, the course of continued progress in Syrian-Soviet relations.

As for the task of internal, economic, and social building in friendly Syria, I believe that Comrade Hafiz al-Asad's continuing responsibility as president of the Republic would make it possible to proceed toward the achievement of this great, multifaceted objective in that Syria has before it the task of accomplishing the development and construction projects which are being planned and implemented and moving on toward more advanced projects as provided for by the resolutions of the Eighth Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The Soviet people have been very pleased by the Syrian leadership's reaffirmation at the regional congress that it adheres to the anti-imperialist line, that it will not deviate from it, and that it insists on confronting and thwarting imperialist designs.

An objective evaluation of Syria's policy in achieving economic and social progress and confronting the imperialist plans prompts us to reiterate the assertion that President Hafiz al-Asad is a distinguished and eminent personality playing a major role that transcends the boundaries of the area and that the political course Syria is pursuing under Comrade al-Asad's leadership enhances our great appreciation for his person.

Question: How do you view the bilateral relations between Syria and the Soviet Union under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership?

Answer: I believe that what distinguishes these relations most is the continuing desire by both sides to develop and deepen these relations in all the fields. Anyone observing the course of these relations would clearly notice their wide vistas as a result of persistent efforts and a great desire to expand and deepen them. I would like to point in particular to the political field.

In my estimation the development of relations in this field has led to the strengthening of cooperation in all the fields, in that the identity of views and stands on foreign policy issues, such as the common struggle against imperialism, has created a suitable ground for cooperation in the economic, cultural, and other fields.

Another characteristic that distinguishes these relations is their development on the basis of equality and reciprocity in accordance with free decision and within the framework of the common interest of both sides.

[Aleksandrov] Probably the best evidence of this characteristic is to be found in the treaty that the Syrian and Soviet sides signed on 8 October 1980 in whose provisions equality of rights and obligations are manifest.

As for the third charactistic, which I believe is no less important than the two preceding ones, is the fact that the development of relations between Syria and the Soviet Union has positively influenced and are still influencing the situation in the Middle East as a whole and indeed the whole world situation. This is in view of the fact that the strategic importance of this area is beyond argument, especially in view of its deep influence on the world situation.

There is no doubt that the ties of friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union have developed during President Hafiz al-Asad's era in that it has become possible to put any matter to discussion without reservations because these ties are crystal-clear and the parties to them have common understanding and study every field of cooperation within the framework of the great desire by both sides to preserve the interests of the other side.

Question: Israel has begun redeploying its forces in southern Lebanon under the pretext of withdrawing from this area. What is your opinion in the objectives and plans behind this step?

Answer: I believe that what has been said about this step is too difficult to enumerate and indeed it is too difficult to add anything new to it. However, I would like to concentrate on the most important and dangerous features of this step.

Israel's decison to "withdraw" its forces has been made under the strong pressure of the heroic operations by the Lebanese national resistance against these forces. The Lebanese people have demonstrated unique courage in resisting the occupation forces, which has compelled the Tel Aviv rulers to make this decision.

This is the first time since the October liberation war that Israel is giving up Arab territory under the pressure of arms. It is very useful to point here to the vast differences between Israel's withdrawing its forces from Sinai and withdrawing its forces from Lebanon. Israel withdrew its forces from Sinai within the framework of the Camp David accords that confiscated Egypt's national independence and turned Egypt into a lackey of the United States. What was the result?

The result is that U.S. forces, within the framework of the so-called multinational forces, have replaced the Israeli forces. There is no effective presence for the Egyptian forces in Sinai at present. In other words, the Camp David accords that provided for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces were conditional accords that have done away with Egypt's natural right to impose its national authority over a part of its territory. In no way does this apply to any aspect of the reasons for Israel's decision to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Lebanon, thanks to the great support by Syria, has been able to thwart the 17 May agreement and to evict the U.S. and NATO forces from its territory. In other words, thanks to Syria's support, Lebanon has been able to be in control of its independent national decision stemming from the desire to preserve the future of its people and to force Israel to accept that the al-Naqurah talks would be confined to discussing strictly military matters. Lebanon has not pledged itself to any political "commitment" that would jeopardize its national independence and territorial integrity. We must stress here the extreme importance of the Syrian role in Lebanon. It is no secret that if it were not for this role the fate of Lebanon would have been in the uncharted realm of the unknown, in that the 17 May agreement and the presence of the U.S. and NATO forces on Lebanese territory were not the end of the U.S.-Zionist plans in this country. There were subsequent plans that went beyond the Lebanese borders and even the boundaries of the area that would have affected the world security and safety. In fact Syria has played a decisive role in thwarting these plans. Also the struggle of the Arabs and the effective support given by the world forces of liberation, justice, and peace, headed by the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist states, played a major role in thwarting these plans.

However, in no way does this mean that the United States and Israel lack alternative plans. Israel's decision to withdraw its forces from Lebanon implies greater dangers than the plan behind the 17 May agreement and the presence of the U.S. and NATO forces on Lebanese territory. Israel has completed the planting of time bombs that explode if the Lebanese people do not pay attention to the need to strengthen their national unity and to work sincerely toward this end.

Israel is preparing for a bloody sectarian sedition as evident in the statements of the two Zionists, Yitzhaq Rabin and David Kimche, to the effect that bloody clashes between the Lebanese communities will accompany the implementation of Israel's decision to withdraw. Such an admission should prompt the Lebanese people to be aware of the danger and to show consciousness, not to respond to provocations, and to work sincerely and earnestly for the consolidation of their country's national sovereignty. More important still is the full realization of the importance of achieving national unity and of confronting the forces of aggression that are trying to find loopholes in order to sow sedition and stir up differences among the Lebanese.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERSHIP

LD132014 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Tunis, 13 Feb (SPA) -- The PLO executive chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, today received a message from the Soviet leadership dealing with the situation in the region.

Reporting this, the Palestinian news agency said that 'Arafat asked the Soviet ambassador who conveyed the message to him to convey a reply message which the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, described as important.

WAFA pointed out that 'Arafat received another message from the president of Nicaragua dealing with bilateral relations. This message was brought by the Nicaraguan minister of communications.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NICARAGUA

LD141244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Managua, 14 Feb (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Shamshin, president of the USSR-Nicaragua Friendship Society and USSR minister of communications, has arrived in Managua.

The aim of our visit, the head of the delegation stated at the capital's airport, is to express to the Nicaraguan people the Soviet people's deep feeling of solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution.

The delegation will meet with representatives of the government, and of mass public organizations, and activists of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship With Socialist Countries.

AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION IN HONDURAS NOTED

LD142111 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Havana February 14 TASS -- A new military airfield capable of accommodating planes of any type has begun to be built at the Honduran city of Seiba, PRENSA LATINA reports. It will be a duplicate of the existing airfield at Palmerola, the seat of the command of the U.S. forces in Honduras.

The construction of the Seiba airfield with three-kilometre-long takeoff and landing strips will cost the Honduran taxpayer 9 million dollars.

The building of another major military facility in the territory of that Central American country is fresh proof of Washington's plans to make Honduras a staging area for U.S. aggression in the region.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

PY141830 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 14 Feb 85

["Communique issued by the Political Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party in Santiago, Chile, on 4 Feburary"]

[Text] 1. The public recognition and the legitimacy of the Chilean Socialist Party [PS] do not originate from the will of the dictatorship and its unreserved supporters but from its deep roots in the Chilean people after more than half a century of struggle to liberate the people from exploitation and imperialist class oppression.

2. The PS does not recognize the legal or moral validity of the so-called, quote, Constitutional Court, unquote, of the dictatorship, a court that carries out its functions within the framework of the illegitimate and antidemocratic 1980 Constitution and whose members have given countless demonstrations of servility to the dictator.

3. The Socialists want to inform national and international opinion that the, quote, Constitutional Court sentence, unquote, is part of the plan designed by the dictatorship and imperialism to mount a new repressive operation against the popular parties. Through this new device the Pinochet regime gives itself once again the, quote, legal instruments, unquote, to continue with its crimes and arbitrary actions that are part of its system to govern.

The regime is trying to eliminate hundreds of thousands of Chileans from political life by denying them their civic rights for the simple reason that they have declared themselves Marxists or are inspired by that ideology.

4. Through these repressive measures the dictatorship intends to smooth the path for some political sectors that have acted in opposition to the regime, sectors which, even though they openly expressed their opposition to the existence of Marxist parties, are gradually showing a disposition to join the, quote, formulas of transition, unquote, defined in the antidemocratic 1980 Constitution. Those who do not condemn the essentially antidemocratic nature of the Constitutional Court and do not flatly reject the illegitimate Pinochet constitution will be active accomplices of this dirty political maneuver of the dictatorship. No one should deceive himself; there will be no democratic solution to the crisis affecting Chile as long as the current Pinochet regime remains in power.

5. The popular forces will not accept the provocations of the dictatorship, which is trying to drag the Chilean people into civil war. Now is the time to redouble efforts to improve the organization of the people to give impulse to and to face with success the new and harder days of the coming struggle. The decisive militancy of the people and the broad and strong unity of the left and the opposition will be the basic weapons to put an end to Pinochet's brutal dictatorship.

6. The PS, the party of Allende, and of so many martyrs of the democratic and socialist cause will never be subdued. The dictatorship has distinguished us as one of its main enemies, and we are proud of this. This is why we will continue together with our allies of the Popular Democratic Movement in the front lines of our people's struggle until tyranny is overthrown and real democracy is conquered. Unite and struggle to win; the present is struggle, the future is ours!

FRG PAPER BILD REPORTS CHERNENKO IN OXYGEN TENT

DW150929 Hamburg BILD in German 15 Feb 85 pp 1, 5

[Report signed WKE: "Chernenko in Oxygen Tent"]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Feb -- Is Kremlin chief Chernenko (73) dying? He is in an oxygen tent, has an irregular heartbeat, and is breathing with difficulty. His lungs have been damaged by an infarct. His personal doctor, heart expert Chasov, cut short his visit to the United States and flew back to Moscow.

"Nobody knows how long Chernenko has to live. Perhaps a few days, perhaps a few months," a Soviet diplomat said in Moscow. It is being said in Moscow that the Politburo will soon elect Mikhail Gorbachev (53) as the new general secretary. Gorbachev is already taking care of official business. Chernenko is then to be only head of state until he dies.

Will the change of power also lead to political changes? Surprisingly, the government paper IZVESTIYA attributed "elements of realism in key issues of relations with socialist countries" to the Federal Government. Experts on Eastern affairs noted with surprise that SED chief Honecker did not even accuse the West of "imperialism" [in his speech] in Dresden.

CANDIDATE ALIYEV ADDRESSES BARNAUL ELECTORATE

PM141141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Everything for the People's Benefit; Voters' Meeting with G.A. Aliyev"]

[Text] The rhythmic pulse of mighty creative work can be felt in the expanses of the Altay, a region of rich revolutionary and labor traditions and dynamic modern life. Socialist competition for the shock completion of the 5-year plan and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress is increasing all the time. This was indicated by the 13 February meeting in Barnaul between the voters of the Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug and RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was opened by N.N. Maksacheva, secretary of the Tsentralnyy CPSU Raykom.

It was with great enthusiasm that the meeting participants elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The candidate deputy's agent V.I. Neverov, rector of Altay State University, talked about G.A. Aliyev's life and urged the voters to vote unanimously on election day for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people. The meeting was addressed by USSR State Prize winner T.M. Smolyaninova, leader of a team of electricians; T.K. Tishkova, student at the Altay Medical Institute; V.P. Shtaba, director of the "Barnaulskiy" Sovkhoz; Ya.I. Yanakov, chief of the Barnaul Higher Military Flying School; and A.I. Shulga, first secretary of Barnaul Party Gorkom.

The speakers talked with warm approval for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state, geared to the people's welfare and defense of peace, and declared their determination to storm new heights of communist creation.

Then G.A. Aliyev, warmly greeted by the meeting, gave a speech. Expressing thanks for the high trust placed in him, he stressed that it was all due to the Communist Party and the activity of its Leninist Central Committee. At our meeting today, the speaker continued, it is with special satisfaction that I convey to you and all working people of Altay Kray warm greetings from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his very best wishes for success in life, labor, and training. Konstantin Ustinovich is a Siberian, very much a product of the people, someone who is very familiar with the working masses' concerns and aspirations and the conditions in which you live and work. Taking about the difficult conditions the Altay is facing this winter, he has expressed firm confidence that the kray's party organization and labor collectives will show great character and will not fail to fulfill the plans and pledges for the current year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

For every republic, kray, and oblast and for the whole of society the fulfillment of plans is more essential now than ever before. The unique feature of the present moment is the fact that a major and complex shift has begun toward the solution of tasks of improving the socialism we have built. We must worthily complete the 5-year plan and try to create a reliable springboard for the future. The Soviet people are preparing for the 40th anniversary of the victory, and millions of people want to celebrate this great date primarily with labor achievements. Finally, the direct preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress now under way in the country give this period of special flavor. Having analyzed the panorama of the development of social process in the main areas of the party and people's activity, G.A. Aliyev stressed: The Soviet land is firmly and confidently taking the first, very important steps on the historic path of improving developed socialism. They show not only that the party's plans are correct but that we have the potential for even swifter progress, taking as our reference point, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has indicated, the most exacting notions of socialism, elaborated by scientific theory. We are right to see this as the chief political result of the period since the last elections.

Our great Leninist party, which has united the people's masses around it and is itself closely united around its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, has been and remains the motive force behind all the economic and sociopolitical accomplishments. That outstanding politician and statesman Comrade K.U. Chernenko is making a tremendous contribution to the theory, strategy, and tactics of communist building at a very important stage of our history. Konstantin Ustinovich is devoting all his strength and remarkable organizing talents to preserving and strengthening world peace, increasing the rate of comprehensive development of our socialist motherland, and ensuring a further improvement in the working people's life. Soviet people and all progressive mankind are deeply aware of and fully approve of this noble activity.

Success in the massive, colossal work that faces us will depend to a decisive extent on two interrelated factors -- the development of the national economy and the improvement of social relations. The results of the past 4 years of the 5-year plan, especially the last 2, provide convincing evidence that the labor of Soviet people, organized by the party, has overcome certain negative trends which were beginning to appear in economic development and has moved the motherland forward apace. The working people of the RSFSR, the biggest of the union republics, have every right to be proud of their contribution to these results.

The party has set the task not only of consolidating, but also of increasing the positive changes in the national economy on the basis of the demands of the present day and the future. As far as the economy of developed socialism is concerned, the future means the vitally important, all-embracing process of intensification.

The switch to the intensive method in economic activity is due to the actual growth of the Soviet economy and today's task of program significance, ensuring that the country achieves the highest social productivity levels in the world. This task also accords with our strategic aim of creating conditions for man's harmonious development and the economic potential we already have.

The main thing is to use all our organizational effort and material resources to accelerate scientific and technical progress. This is the key to intensification. But if one compares what has been done with the national economy's needs and its potential, one is bound to conclude that the rate of solution of this task needs to be sharply increased.

One thing that is slowing down the work is the old type of economic thinking which the party has been vigorously combating in recent years, but which is still to be found. We have economic leaders who have become accustomed to quietly waiting for their enterprises to be updated on instructions from above, frightened of taking even the slightest economic or technical risk. Often you find inconsistency in technical policy and breaks in the chain of mechanization -- heavy manual labor alongside automation. On the other hand, the organizational, economic, and moral conditions do not always stimulate scientific and technical progress.

The most important thing is to stimulate mass interest in the problem of intensification which, in terms of its scale, novelty, and significance, is seriously being compared to the era of the country's industrialization. The creative enthusiasm of the first 5-year plans played a decisive part in its success. Intensification also needs a businesslike, energetic, and creative approach on the part of everyone. Party organizations and soviet and economic leaders, of course, must pay paramount attention to it.

The prudent and careful use of every piece of the people's property and every working moment is acquiring increasing significance. Soviet people support this statement, as is shown by the mass movement now under way in the country: All labor collectives must work for at least 2 days a year on supplies, raw materials, and fuel they have saved. This is exceedingly important and is in the interests of the state and the working people -- indeed, the resources from these funds will be spent on social needs.

The speaker highlighted the very important topical question of the expenditure of fuel and energy resources. The USSR is now making much more efficient use of them than, say, the Common Market countries. But we have our own needs, and this means that we must have our own yardsticks. Unfortunately, these yardsticks are not always consulted, and in certain cases they do not exist. This is particularly apparent in everyday life. Soviet consumers pay less than anyone else in the world for their electricity, heat, gas, and water, but they also use vast amounts; the average consumption of hot water alone, for example, is 100 liters a person a day. Few people bother about how important it is to be economical, yet nearly one-fifth of the country's fuel and energy is used for domestic purposes.

The USSR is the only major industrially developed country that obtains all its fuel and energy from its own natural resources, but sometimes there are shortages. In the current 5-year plan it is necessary to save over 200 million metric tons of standard fuel, and in the future the targets will increase. The demands in terms of other resources are just as great. The party has set the task of making these savings, and this task must be fulfilled!

In our national economic complex, G.A. Aliyev continued, there are sectors which, so to speak, personify this unity and on which the division of social labor and, consequently, the solution of intensification and economy problems depend.

One of these sectors is transport. As a result of the measures adopted by the party Central Committee and government in the past 2 years, there has been a definite improvement in transport work, especially on the railroads. The 1981-1982 lag has been made up and the plan for 1984 was overfulfilled in the main indicators. At the same time, a number of transport questions are not being solved quickly enough.

Most of the complaints are about passenger services, above all their quality, the conditions the traveler finds himself in. And every day 200 million people travel, be it from Leningrad to Vladivostok or from one streetcar stop to another. The overall indicators must not blind us to the fact that our travelers still stand the chance of finding themselves in dilapidated cars full of clutter or in buses without windows and doors, encountering rude or threatening conductors and drivers and finding that the proper services are not available.

In many ways these instances occur only because they are tolerated by both those who travel and those who provide the transport. After all, passengers have every right to demand quality from the services they are paying for. Local organs of power must adopt a more principled attitude to this; the protection of passengers' rights is their duty. This is pointed out by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Transport Services for Passengers."

Last year the USSR's railraod network increased by a total of over 3,000 km of main track, known to the whole world by the abbreviation BAM [Baykal-Amur-Mainland Railroad]. The opening of the line to through trains ahead of schedule was an outstanding event in the entire country's life. The main line is now operating, but BAM as a whole, or rather the BAM area, as a region of industry and habitation, is just beginning.

The main line has now entered the second stage of construction, which is probably just as great in terms of scale and complexity as the first; BAM is going to be equipped for intensive operation. The population in the BAM area is growing, since many young construction workers have decided to become Siberians, Far Easterners. This means that the construction of housing and social and consumer facilities will have to be accelerated. Patronage groups from all the union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, and from Moscow and Leningrad are continuing to do shock work on the main line. It is important to further strengthen this patronage and everywhere meet BAM's orders on schedule and, where possible, ahead of schedule.

It might be said that Siberia and the Far East are now living through an epoch of great geological discoveries. In the zone of the main railroad a vast territory containing very rich mineral deposits is being drawn into economic circulation. This is a colossal addition to our country's resources, but a costly addition. Ore or coal, oil or gas extracted from the permafrost when there is as much as 50 or even more degrees of frost cannot be cheap. Their extraction demands a truly heroic effort.

The party points out that the end result of all our concern for the qualitative transformation of production forces is directly dependent on whether we are able to make corresponding changes to production relations. All the ways and methods of achieving the planned goals meet here. If any socially useful work is perceived by the working person as work for himself, to use V.I. Lenin's words, and if this perception is clearly and fairly correlated with earnings depending on the results of labor, its productivity, and conditions, the advantages of our society will be revealed with completely new force.

Indeed, what hinders us at times in the fulfillment of what is planned?

Everyone can at once recall someone's laziness of thought or a bureaucrat's attempt to turn a worker's chair into a cozy little nest secure against the winds of change, or the parasitism [izhdivenchestvo] which is unfortunately inherent not only in individuals but also in certain collectives. The point is that all these and similar shortcomings derive from one and the same source -- the attitude to work. More accurately, from a bad attitude. Any plan or aim will remain just a good intention unless backed up by this primary resource -- an honest and conscientious attitude to work.

Millions of Soviet working people set examples of such a selfless and truly state approach to work. But today's progressive worker has a right to ask a reasonable question: Why does the person working alongside him sometimes treat work in a slipshod manner but receive just a little less or sometimes exactly the same?

While a personal, individual indicator, the attitude to work always has consequences of a public nature. For example, if a tractor builder does poor-quality work, he lets down the tiller of the land, and the country lacks many products on its table. If the repair service or if material and technical supplies are badly organized, the worker at his machine tool will never break from the ranks of laggards however hard he tries. This is not only an economic interconnection. Under our social conditions it acquires a stable moral meaning.

The struggle mounted by the CPSU Central Committee to strengthen discipline and order in all spheres of social practice has given us tangible results in a short time. Unfortunately, there is clearly a lessening of attention to this struggle in a number of places. Here the party warns very definitely against an approach which makes us of brief spurts of work. It is a question of long-term, vitally important work, in which all the legal means at our disposal, particularly the law on labor collectives, must be actively utilized.

At a time of considerable exertion of effort toward the end of the 5-year plan, people perceive a formal, heartless attitude to work as an inadmissible dissonance. This still further tightens up demands on the organization of work and the style of activity and competence of leading cadres and enhances the significance of the CPSU's modern cadre policy. The party and the state take all this into account in the work which has now gotten under way to improve distributive relations. A most fruitful search is being conducted in teams working according to the single job schedule system for an efficient combination of the interests of the individual and society -- a search which also enriches, in particular, our understanding of social justice.

It is necessary to evaluate equally exactingly the benefits which come through public consumption funds, for the "free" benefits to which everyone is now accustomed are by no means free for society, and, consequently, it matters to society how they are used. Every worker and employee now receives a kind of wages supplement from the public consumption funds -- R75 a month on the average. In the country as a whole this adds up to many tens of billions. Every kopek of the people, whichever fund it comes from, must be spent justly and for its proper purpose, with the maximum benefit to people.

Concern for people's health was and still is a most important direction of social policy. Free medical services and their universal availability are inalienable features of the Soviet way of life. But the quality and standard of medical assistance have fallen back to some extent. It is particularly important to overcome these shortcomings in connection with the task advanced by the party of carrying out the annual clinical examination of the entire population.

The candidate deputy pointed out that the realization of the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere for the period 1986-2000 will make a major new contribution to enhancing the Soviet people's well-being. This document, which is being drawn up by decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, will place concern for the people's well-being in the realm of specific tasks scientifically calculated within the framework of three 5-year plans at once. It is necessary to ensure the accelerated development of all sectors and components of the economy engaged on the production of goods and services for the population so that the Soviet people's increasing needs and requirements are satisfied most fully. All sectors of the economy, enterprises, and associations without exception are being involved in resolving this task. It is important that local soviets and the organs subordinate to them begin taking measures right now, without waiting for the program's final approval, to ensure that all plants and factories are involved in producing goods and rendering services to the population.

The Altay occupies a very authoritative place on the economic map of the motherland, G.A. Aliyev went on to point out. During the 5 years which separate us from the previous RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections to kray has taken a significant step forward. This is a result of the Altay working people's collective efforts and attests to the kray party organization's high standard of political leadership.

The speaker cordially congratulated the Altay working people on the high award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to the kray for its results in the all-union socialist competition for 1984.

At the same time, the speech focused attention on unutilized reserves and set tasks of further enhancing the intensification of social production in the kray.

It is claimed that the name Altay comes from the word "gold." Well, there really is a high "gold" content in the kray. There is the beauty of the Altay Mountains, the gold of the grainfield, and the golden hands of working people. Finally, there is gold of the highest standard -- the gold of the friendship of the Soviet peoples. Like any other corner of the Land of the Soviets, the multinational Altay graphically confirms the fruitfulness of this great friendship and reflects in its achievements the present day of Soviet Russia. Everything that has been achieved in the kray and the scope of its plans embody the primordial diligence and reveal the nature of the people who have done so much for all the nations and ethnic groups of our immense homeland -- the great Russian people.

Going on to examine problems of the international situation, the speaker emphasized that even under the present complex conditions the Leninist Party's foreign policy course remains immutably firm, judicious, and constructive. It is a policy of peace clearly expressing the class nature of the Soviet state.

We know, like no other country, what a terrible tragedy war is, G.A. Aliyev declared. The Great Patriotic War was a great test of the strength of the Soviet system, of our peoples' international fraternity, and of the Soviet people's courage and heroism. Even today the joy of victory is inseparable from the bitter memory of the last war. This memory urges the peoples of the world to seek jointly to direct their creative efforts not toward destruction but toward creation and the resolution of problems common to the whole world. We have upheld, now uphold, and will uphold this position!

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR ENDORSES STRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT

PM151114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by S. Shishkov, USSR deputy general prosector, under the rubric "The Citizen, Society, and the Law": "Strictly, Inescapably, Fairly"]

[Text] The strict observance of the legality inherent in our state life and in socialist democracy is one of the most important methods of leadership of society. Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum that "laws in our country are really strict. And they must be just as strictly observed. Otherwise, all the efforts to consolidate law and order, organization, and socialist legality will have been wasted."

The complex social problem of maintaining law and order can be successfully resolved only through joint efforts by party and state organs and public organizations and by involving labor collectives and all aware citizens in this important work.

The Prosecutor's Office plays an important role in upholding legality. The USSR Constitution has assigned to it the supreme supervision of the precise and uniform observance of laws by all departments, enterprises, local ispolkoms, public organizations, and citizens. The Prosecutor's Office upholds uriform legal precepts prescribed for the entire country.

One of the central avenues of our work is the supervision of the enforcement of laws on the safekeeping of socialist property -- the foundation of the Soviet state's economic system. The struggle against swindlers, bribers, and speculators is being waged increasingly purposefully and resolutely.

Criminal groups operating within the trading system have been discovered and exposed in Kiev, Rostov-na-Donu, and Moscow and in a number of oblasts of Uzbekistan, the RSFSR, and some other republics. Criminal investigations are under way concerning embezzlements at the "Zabaykalzoloto" Association, the Nalchik Chemical Plant, some cotton ginning mills in the Uzbek SSR, and a number of other organizations.

These crimes become possible in a situation involving lack of control and thriftlessness. For instance, at the Kirovograd Oblast Potrebsoyuz a group of criminals engaged for a long time in the embezzlement of public property because taking inventory and accountability had been neglected while Galushko, former chief of the Ukrainian Cooperatives Union Control and Auditing Administration, covered up the exaggerated reports and embezzlements which had been revealed. The culprits were convicted.

Thriftlessness and violations of state discipline do not always meet with proper opposition from higher-ranking organs of economic management, which sometimes proceed from their own narrow departmental, localistic interests. A leader may unhesitatingly write off to production losses large-scale damage caused by specific officials instead of demanding that the culprits pay compensation for the losses from their own pockets. Moreover, people convicted of official abuses sometimes remain in leading posts.

Practice shows that law violations most frequently become possible where educational work with people is poorly organized, where an atmosphere of implacability toward domestic disorders, lack of discipline, violations of the rules of socialist communal living, drunkenness, parasitism, money-grubbing, and an unconscientious attitude toward labor has not been created, and where a philistine mentality and indifference toward public interests are not duly rebuffed.

Criminality is a social evil, and it must be combated persistently and resolutely, making full use of the opinion of the labor collective, the press' criticism, a method of persuasion, and the force of the law -- all the means at our disposal.

Some workers in the law enforcement organs are of the opinion that it is necessary above above all to investigate a crime promptly and to expose and punish the criminal. Of - Of course, this is an important and major matter. Yet the crime has already "taken place!" And now there is a trial and sentence is passed... And that is always a tragedy, the breaking up of human destinies, because you cannot undo what has been done.

That is why our main goal is to prevent crime, and to convince people, especially young people, that punishment for any misdemeanor will be inevitable. Together with other law enforcement organs, the Prosecutor's Office is seeking to present matters so that not a single lawbreaker avoids responsibility.

Unfortunately, we frequently encounter attempts to protect an official who has committed a law violation. Twice the Prosecutor's Office has asked the Lebedinskiy Rural Soviet and then the Alekseyevskiy Rayon of People's Deputies, Tatar ASSR, about making Sovkhoz Director and Rural Soviet Deputy Mukhametshin criminally answerable for self-serving abuses and embezzlements. However, the rural soviet ispolkom and then the rayispolkom did not give their consent. We had to turn to the ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and only after that was Mukhametshin made criminally answerable: He was sentenced by the court to a long term of imprisonment.

All are equal before the law. The deputy's mandate does not impart privileges but, on the contrary, imposes even greater responsibility. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that a person who has transgressed the law remains a Soviet citizen, and it is our common task to help him return to an honest life. His certainty that he has been fairly judged must be an important step on this path.

Of course, hardened offenders -- people previously convicted of dangerous crimes -- must be punished most severely. And that is fair yet, you do encounter cases of leniency even with regard to recidivists, large-scale embezzlers, and people who commit grave official abuses. However, it does happen that, under the flag of stepping up the struggle against crime, extreme criminal penalties are applies the people who have erred for the first time, have committed a trivial law violation, recognized their guilt, and honestly repented, and are capable of reform without being isolated from society. We set the task of stepping up the Prosecutor's Office's supervision of the use of penal measures and seeking to ensure that they are fair and help as much as possible to reform and reeducate those who have been convicted.

A key task of the law enforcement organs is the defense of citizens' labor, housing property, family, and other rights and liberties guaranteed by the constitution. Unfortunately, we still encounter cases where some officials unjustifiably dismiss workers and employees and violate citizens' housing and other rights. Sometimes courts also make incorrect decisions on these cases. Many examples can be cited where the interference of the prosecutor has put an end to tyranny and lawlessness, where the question of violators' responsibility has been raised. On three occasions the USSR Prosecutor's Office protested the unjustied decision to evict Litvyakov and his family from their apartment without offering them alternative accomodation (Simferopol City). Ultimately, the illegal decision was rescinded.

It was also thanks to the intervention of the USSR Prosecutor's Office that labor rights were restored to Kuznetsova, a milkmaid at the auxiliary farm of the Solnechnyy Mining and Enrichment Combine, Khabarovsk Kray, who had been dismissed for criticism of the administration, and to Narzullayev, a driver at the Ordzhonikidzebad Passenger Vehicle Enterprise, to Yakovlev, gamekeeper at the Nizhnevartovsk State Hunting Inspectorate, and others.

At the same time, I should like to note that individual citizens, while enjoying their rights, sometimes forget about their duties to observe Soviet laws, to safeguard the people's property, to help keep public order, to respect the rules of socialist communal living, to work honestly and conscientiously -- in short, to bear honorably the lofty title of citizen of the USSR. So we must remind them of this and frequently also compel them to fulfill the norms of law and morality.

The work of the Soviet procuracy takes place under conditions of extensive publicity, relying on public opinion. Prosecutors regularly deliver reports and announcements at sessions of soviets of people's deputies, at meetings of plant and construction site collectives, and at village gatherings.

The mass media have a large part to play in the struggle against law violations and in Soviet people's legal education. Press, radio, and television reports on the results of checks by the Prosecutor's Office and of investigations and trials are of tremendous preventive value. Interesting knowledgeably prepared material on a legal theme has an effective educational influence on the mass readership.

It is impossible to struggle successfully against law violations unless you improve the population's legal culture and awareness. Daily explanations of legal norms to citizens, especially young people, and their education in a spirit of respect for the law are viewed by Prosecutor's Office workers as their important party duty and professional obligation.

We are clearly aware of the need to further enhance the effectiveness of our work and to eliminate omissions. The strict observance of laws on the safekeeping of the people's property is not yet ensured everywhere. Some prosecutors and investigators are slow to react to alerts regarding embezzlements and waste and fail to look deeply into the reasons or to take prompt steps for their real elimination. These shortcomings naturally reduce the results of the struggle against embezzlements, bribery, speculation, and other crimes. Much has to be done to raise still further the effectiveness of supervision by the Prosecutor's Office and to improve the coordination of the law enforcement organs' actions in the struggle against crime.

The party and state rate highly the difficult labor of the Prosecutor's Office employees, exalt its role and responsibility, and display constant concern for its cadres. The Prosecutor's Office workers, enjoying the trust of the party and people, will struggle still more persistently against any violations of legality and law and order.

ENTERPRISE PROFITS TO BE GIVEN TO LOCAL SOVIETS

LD150807 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1337 GMT 14 Feb 85

["Expanding Rights and Opportunities of Soviets" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb TASS -- Observer Boris Prokhorov writes:

During the electoral campaign for the supreme soviets of republics and local soviets, which is already drawing to a close -- the elections will be held 24 February -- the future deputies are given requests, many of which concern housing and sociocultural construction locally. However this, as is known, requires considerable amounts of money. Starting this year it will be easier for local soviets to carry out these requests, since there will be an expansion of their financial potential. By a decision of the USSR Government, a new order was introduced for allocating to the budgets of local soviets money from the profits of all-union and republican scale enterprises located on the territory of the soviet. Previously, big works, combines, and associations did not give any money at all to local soviets -- their profits went only to the budgets of the USSR or the appropriate republics. Now the position is changed -- the major enterprises will be handing over to local soviets up to 10 percent of their profits.

Since January of this year, by way of experiment, 250 major enterprises of the country belonging to 25 ministries of the USSR started handing over portions of their profits to local budgets. In the course of the year, as the new practice "rolls along," all enterprises of all-union and republican scale will hand over money to the local soviets.

The new funds which local soviets are to receive will help them improve medical services for the population and pay more attention to the development of the network of schools, kindergartens, and cultural amenities. All these services -- provided for Soviet people free of charge or on favorable terms -- are being paid for by the local soviets of people's deputies. Local soviet funding covers 85 percent of the country's total expenditure on health care, and over 60 percent expenditure on national education. Local soviet budgets account almost exclusively for the funding of housing and municipal services, the trade network and consumer services.

The budgets of the local soviets -- just like, incidentally, the budgets of the USSR as a whole -- are based mainly on income from the socialist economy. In the USSR budget, this source of income accounts for 92 percent of the funds, and only 8 percent is provided by the population -- that is, from taxation. The budget funding for local soviets is made up in approximately the same way. The new government decision will increase even further the share of the socialist economy in funding the local soviet budgets.

For the second time in the USSR over recent years, decisions are being made to strengthen the material base of local soviets. The first time was in 1981 when the role of local soviets in local economic construction grew perceptibly. Now local soviets are getting the opportunity to actively influence the implementation of the socioeconomic policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

CORRECTION TO SHEVARDNADZE ELECTION SPEECH

The sourceline of the item headlined "Shevardnadze Election Speech in Rukhi Reported," published in the 11 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 5, should read:

...PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 First Edition... (changing "6" Feb to "8" Feb)

IRRESPONSIBILITY BLAMED FOR POOR 1984 HARVEST

PM151155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Excerpt] As TASS reports, great attention has been paid to the preparation of seed for the spring sowing in Leningrad, Bryansk, Moscow, Belgrorod, Kursk, Lipetsk, and Tambov Oblasts, Krasnodar Kray, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Armenia. There, according to the state seed inspectorates, virtually all the seed stocks for spring grain crops are of a high standard, and 85-99 percent of them meet the requirements for first- and second-class seed.

Winter still retains its grip, as if its departure is not imminent, but there is a spring mood in the countryside. Only a short time remains before going out into the fields.

Unfortunately, in a number of places the lack of activeness on the part of a number of rayon agro-industrial associations and soviets in implementing measures to increase the production of grain and other types of arable products is having an effect.

The droughts of recent years have taught a harsh but useful lesson to arable farmers. Whoever has drawn the correct conclusions from this has been able to complete this very difficult last year successfully. However, the necessary conclusions have not been drawn everywhere, unfortunately. Many farms, rayon agro-industrial associations, and their partners continue to work in the old way: as the mood takes them. They say, when there's some decent weather we'll come out "on top." But, alas, it is not always so. Despite all the complexity of last year's weather, there were several regions where the grain and other crops, especially grasses, ripened well. But through the inactiveness and sometimes irresponsibility of farm leaders, some of the harvest was lost beneath the snow. Indeed, during preparations for the field work and at sowing time, oversimplifications of method and agronomic errors were committed. For instance, in the spring there were big moisture reserves in the soil of the Kazakh virgin lands. However, many regions did not manage to retain it properly, the dry summer weather aggravated matters, and, as a result, a whole range of farms harvested only seed. Or to be more exact they harvested what they had sowed. One year of the 5-year plan was to all intents and purposes lost. Now the loss must be made good.

Fortunately, there is much snow on the country's fields almost everywhere now, even in the Central Chernozem Region, which suffered particularly from drought last year when even the spring moisture was insufficient for the winter grain. In Moldavia the potential moisture reserves exceeded the average annual norm by 200-300 percent. They are quite good in the Ukraine too. There is more snow than usual in Kokchetav, Pavlodar, Tselinograd, and East Kazakhstan Oblasts.

The country's farms are well provided on the whole with sowing stock for spring grain crops, oil-yielding crops, corn, and grasses. Now they must be used correctly and their quality and class must be improved. There is time, short though it is.

However, in some places this matter is being affected by inertia. In Uzbekistan, for example, rice seeds were not cleaned until the middle of the winter. In the Kara-Kalpak ASSR the situation is particularly serious. There, virtually the whole harvest was handed over to fulfill the plan, and now seeds are being taken from state resources. Some high-quality rice has been allowed to lose its special characteristics and the norms for seed reproduction have been violated.

There is a great deal of low-standard sowing stock in Kalinin, Orel, Smolensk, Ryazan, Tula, Kostroma, and Kirov Oblasts. IZVESTIYA has already noted these shortcomings in previous issues. But, judging by data of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, the situation is changing only slowly. There are still few first- and second-class seeds in Tajikistan and in Vladimir, Saratov, Kurgan, and Novosibirsk Oblasts.

Some of the farmers' partners are still not operating in a spring mood. They are making irregular deliveries of petroleum products to the countryside, and there are still not enough protection agents for plants grown by intensive methods. There have been no qualitiative changes in the delivery of spare parts for K-700 tractors and Zil and Kamaz trucks. Here the Ministries of the Automotive Industry and of Tractor and Agricultural Macine Building bear the full responsibility.

It is the task of the local economic and Soviet organizations to take organizational and political work directly into labor collectives and to resolve day-to-day problems energetically. By and large, as the song says: Spring is coming, make way for spring!

REPUBLICS' 1984 AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCES NOTED

PM141721 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 and 9 February in its Second Editions carry on pages 3 and 2, respectively, brief reports from the capitals of 14 union republics (all except Moscow) citing union republic central statistical administration data on the republics' "fulfillment" of their 1984 plans in the spheres of industry, agriculture, and sociocultural measures. Whereas the industry and sociocultural measures data contain some statistical information -- such as percentage fulfillment of the sold output plan, labor productivity growth, housing construction, and so forth -- the passages characterizing the agricultural situation are in all cases bereft of hard figures, as follows:

PRAVDA 8 February:

Kiev: "In unfavorable conditions the republic's agricultural workers achieved an increase in the production of many types of products."

Minsk: "Agricultural workers carried out a considerable amount of work on the fulfillment of the food program. The profitability of the production of the basic types of agricultural products was ensured."

Tashkent: "The plan for procurements of cotton of the particularly valuable fine-fibered varieties was overfulfilled."

Alma-Ata: "In complex weather conditions the agricultural workers secured an increase in the production of most types of products."

Baku: "In complex weather conditions the rural workers secured high indicators for the production and procurement of many types of plant-growing and stockraising products."

Vilnius: "There was an increase in the production of the basic types of plant-growing and stockraising products."

Kishinev: "In unfavorable weather conditions agricultural workers secured an increase in the production of a number of types of agricultural products."

PRAVDA 9 February:

Tbilisi: "The agricultural workers of the entire agro-industrial complex have carried out a considerable amount of work on the fulfillment of the food program."

Riga: "The working people of the countryside overfulfilled the plan for the sale to the state of the basic types of agricultural products."

Frunze: "In 1984 agricultural workers coped successfully with the plan for the sale to the state of many agricultural products."

Dushanbe: "Agriculture fulfilled the plan for purchases of raw cotton. The plan targets for the sale to the state of a number of other agricultural products were overfulfilled."

Yerevan: "The republic's agricultural workers carried out a considerable amount of work on the fulfillment of the food program. The state plan for purchases of stockraising products was overfulfilled."

Ashkhabad: "The republic's agricultural workers carried out a considerable amount of work on the fulfillment of the food program."

Tallinn: "The countryside's working people overfulfilled the plan for the sale to the state of stockraising products, grain, potatoes, and vegetables."

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SETS 1985 TASKS

LD142313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] An expanded session of the collegium has taken place in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. Our correspondent Nataliya Vartanyan reports:

The results of the work of the agro-industrial complex last year in plant growing and livestock farming were summed up at the session. Tasks for 1985 were defined. Positive progress in the development of these industries after the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was noted. However, the level of output of agricultural produce in certain oblasts, krays, and republics of the country is not yet sufficiently high. Farms of Ukraine, Moldavia, and many oblasts and krays of the RSFSR have allowed serious arrears to accumulate in the targets of the 5-year plan. Collective and state farms of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have fully succeeeded in eliminating unprofitability.

Among the questions which were raised at the collegium, the most topical is increasing the production of grain and ways to intensify livestock farming. The production of grain remains the key problem in this year too. Farms must stop lagging behind in the industry. Therefore, as was noted at the collegium, work will be continued everywhere to master scientifically based systems of farming, to perfect the structure of areas given over to sowing, to introduce progressive methods of soil cultivation, and industrial and intensive technologies for growing agricultural crops. I will quote one figure alone: In this season, on 16 million hectares, grain crops will be grown for the first time according to new intensive technology, and sufficient mineral fertilizer has already been allotted for these areas.

At the collegium session great attention was paid to additional measures to complete preparation for spring sowing, to supply all farms with the full requirement of high-quality seeds, to speed up equipment repairs, and to recruit mechanizers for farms. There was also talk about raising the yields in reclaimed lands in 1985. As yet the grain crop yields from them remain low [ne vysoky], particularly in republics of the Transcaucasus and Turkmenia.

A serious and thorough analysis was also made at the collegium of the work of the country's livestock farmers. As a whole, the gross milk yield has increased with the preceding year by 1 million metric tons. Purchases of meat and wool clippings have increased and pedigree stock-breeding has improved. However, many farms carry out livestock farming in an unsatisfactory manner, with a low productivity. The reason for this lagging behind lies in a bad supply of feed to livestock. This is also being felt in the present overwintering period. Therefore, it is proposed that agro-industrial associations offer all-round assistance to farms that are lagging behind and raise the responsibility of partners for the successful fulfillment of livestock farming plans.

The collegium mapped out measures for the widespread introduction of progressive technologies into the industry. Eight and a half million cows, that is, 28 percent of their overall number, have been transferred to the flow-line-shop [potochnotsekhovuyu] system. Seventy percent of meat is now produced according to flow-line technology in pig-breeding. The economic effectiveness of this system is confirmed in practice at many farms in the country. The collegium recommended the widespread use of the experience of livestock farmers in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Belorussia, who at the present time are achieving an increase in milk production.

The collegium session also mapped out measures for economies in expenditure, a more efficient and thrifty use of means, feed, and combustible, lubricant, and construction materials. The task has been laid down before the country's farms to work no less than 2 days this year on economized resources. The rates for introducing achievements of science and technology in agricultural production also have to be intensified.

EARLY FEBRUARY WEATHER, CROP CONDITIONS REPORTED

PM150959 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Feb 85 p 5

[Agrometeorologist T. Ivashneva report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most places on the USSR's European territory it was cold. In the last few days of the past 10-day period, average air temperatures were 8-14 degrees below the long-term average, and 18-19 degrees below the long-term average in the Baltic region and Belorussia. But the severe frosts presented no danger to the winter grain crops and perennial grasses, safely covered with a deep layer of snow (more than 20 cm) in the fields. The minimum soil temperature at winter crops' tillering node depth and the root neck depth in grasses ranged between minus 4 and minus 8 degrees. The result of the forced growth of samples of winter crops has confirmed that they have survived the first half of the winter well.

The largest amounts of precipitation (30-50 mm and 70-80 mm in some places) occurred in Ukrainian rayons adjoining the Carpathians, in the Crimea, Zaporozhye Oblast, and Krasnodar Kray. The quantities are double and treble the long average.

There is snow almost everywhere, with the exception of the northern half of Dagestan and Krasnodar Kray's Black Sea coast.

In the Transcaucasian republics temperatures fell considerably after the warm weather. Average air temperatures were 2-5 degrees below the long-term average and minimum temperatures of the air and on the surface of the soil and of the snow was minus 1 to minus 4 degrees on the Black Sea coast, minus 5 to minus 8 degrees in the south of Armenia and in Azerbaijan, and minus 11 to minus 22 degrees elsewhere. The fall in temperatures was accompanied by heavy snowfalls. Precipitation totaled 45-130 mm, and 175 mm locally in Georgia; 20-40 mm, and 70 mm locally in Armenia. The snow was 25-60 cm deep in Georgia, 10-40 cm on the Black Sea coast, and 15-25 cm in Armenia. Heavy snow might break the branches of citrus trees and other subtropical crops in some places.

It also grew colder in farming regions of Siberia and the north of Kazakhstan in the second half of the 10-day period. In most areas minimum air temperatures fell to between minus 28 and minus 39 degrees (and to minus 42 degrees on the surface of the snow), and in the northeast of East Siberia they fell to between minus 39 and minus 42 degrees. The severe frosts could not cause damage to winter grain crops and grasses; there was enough snow in the fields. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth and the root neck depth in grasses was at its optimum (minus 6 to minus 10 degrees).

The weather was warm in Central Asian republics. Over most of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenia air temperatures rose during the day to 12-20 degrees (and to 24 degrees in the south of Turkmenia) on 5-6 February. The state of dormancy in fruit crops ended and winter grain crops and grasses were growing. However, there was a cold snap on 7 February in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Snow fell everywhere. Minimum temperatures in Tashkent, Syr-Darya, Dzhizak, Samarkand, and Kashka-Darya Oblasts were between minus 3 and minus 10 degrees, and between minus 13 and minus 16 degrees in some places, while over the rest of Uzbekistan they were between minus 1 and minus 6 degrees. This sharp fall in temperatures is not good for fruit trees in which biological processes have started.

RADIO, TV GUIDE DROPS FIRST PROGRAM PREVIEW

LD141028 Moscow GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA 6 Feb 85 p 10

[Text] Dear comrades! As you know, last year viewers and listeners in the Urals, Kazakhstan, and Central Asian republics gained the opportunity of receiving central broadcasting programs intended for areas of the country with a time difference from Moscow of 2-3 hours ahead. These programs are Orbita-4-Vostok, Double-4 of the Second All-Union Program and the Radio-Orbita-4, and Double of the Third Program Radio. Thus there is in practice no longer a need to publish the First Programs of All-Union Radio and Central Television. This is confirmed by letters received by our editorial offices in response to their request to readers to give their impressions on the expediency of printing these schedules in a zonal issue of the weekly for the above region.

At the same time, authors of the majority of letters proposed that instead of previews they do need, we give more information about television and radio programs. Taking all this into account, the editorial offices have no longer been publishing the First Programs of Central Television and Radio, starting from issue No 1 of the weekly. The space made free is being used for additional material about television and radio broadcasts.

BRIEFS

TV LINK TO LENINGRAD -- Moscow February 9 TASS -- Muscovites will soon be able to tune in to a fifth channel to watch programms from Leningrad, the MOSCOW NEWS weekly writes. Experimental broadcasts have already started on the third channel on Sundays. The broadcasting is done on the decimetre wave range and special antennas are needed. They are now being installed in the capital. In two or three years' time all Muscovites will be able to watch programmes from Leningrad. Regular exchange of TV programmes between different cities has already been operating in our country for a long time. These so-called TV bridges operate, for example, in the Baltic republics and in Central Asia. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 9 Feb 85 LD]

ALMA-ATA TV CENTER -- Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) -- A big radio and television centre has been commissioned in Alma-Ata (the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan in Central Asia). Its transmitting station is one of the tallest in the Soviet Union (314 metres). It ranks third in height after the Ostankino TV tower in Moscow and the Tashkent TV tower in Uzbekistan. The current five year plan period (1981-1985) saw the spread of television to all outlying areas of the republic. Television programmes are now watched by over 90 per cent of Kazakhstan's population. During this period over a thousand television stations and receiving facilities of the space television system have been installed in the vast territory of Kazakhstan. [Moscow TASS in Engish 1150 GMT 29 Jan 85 LD]

GRONDO TV RECEPTION -- A report from Grodno: Inhabitants of the oblast center today received the opportunity of watching broadcasts of the Second All-Union Television Program. A new 250-meter tower was erected here. It will also help increase the area of reliable reception; the picture quality will be improved in many built-up areas. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Feb 85 LD]